# SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME OF THE

# MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 22, No. 152.] JANUARY 25, 1807. [PRICE 1s. 6d.


## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

WE return, as uſual, at our ſtated period to review the progreſs of learning. In the preſent half-year

HISTORY

takes its turn to be but ſcantily provided with works of magnitude or primary importance; though it has received one or two moſt welcome preſents.

"*The Hiſtory of Ireland, from the earlieſt Account to the Accompliſhment of the Union with Great Britain in* 1801," by Mr. GORDON, is, perhaps, leſs laboured and leſs finiſhed than his "Hiſtory of the Rebellion;" though it entitles him to no ordinary conſideration. Without flattering national vanity by any uſeleſs conjectures on the aboriginal hiſtory of the inhabitants, he fairly confeſſes that, with the exception of a few diſfigured and obſcure facts, all is darkneſs; and even doubts the exiſtence of St. Patrick, the ſuppoſed apoſtle of the country. The periods of time, he obſerves, with reſpect to Iriſh tranſactions, may not improperly be denominated the unknown, the fabulous, the legendary, and the hiſtorical: the firſt ending about the time of the incarnation; the ſecond near the middle of the fifth century; the third at the Engliſh invaſion in 1170; and the fourth extending from that event to the preſent time.

"In the ninth century, we are aſſured, when ſo many ſeminaries of this iſland were deſolated by Daniſh depredation, the honour of Iriſh literature was maintained in foreign countries by her native ſtudents, particularly by Albinus, Clement, and Johannes Scotus Erigena. The two former, patronized by the Emperor Charlemagne, became the firſt profeſſors of the univerſities of Paris and Pavia. The laſt, much favoured in the French court of Charles the Bald, and afterwards invited into England by Alfred the Great for a profeſſorſhip in the univerſity of Oxford, eminent in ſtore of reading, brilliancy of wit, and ſolidity of judgment, was author of ſome works held in high reputation: as, a Treatiſe *de Diviſione Naturæ*, a Polemical Diſcourſe againſt the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiations, and a tranſlation of the Hierarchy of Dionyſius the Areopagite."

Still, however, theſe men of literature left us no works on the hiſtory of their country; and it is with ſome ſurpriſe we find that even in the middle ages the annals of Ireland are not only detached and confuſed, but ſcanty even of facts. The moſt ancient piece of Iriſh hiſtory now extant is of the tenth century, written in verſe, and called the *Pſalter of Caſhell*; the *Book of Howth*, the *Annals of Tigernach*, and the *Annals of Innifallen*, the latter coming down to 1320, are the next principal ſources: but information of a ſatisfactory nature cannot always be extracted from them. The details of Iriſh hiſtory, which have perhaps the greateſt ſhare of novelty in Mr. Gordon's work, are thoſe from the reign of Henry II. to the reign of Henry VIII. But to abridge them would be impoſſible. Henry II. is repreſented to have ſubjected Ireland rather nominally than ſubſtantially. The feeble policy which his ſucceſſors of the Plantagenet line purſued, in regard to their home dependencies, and more eſpecially toward Ireland, is next diſcuſſed, and blamed with temper. The ſtatute of Kilkenny is particularly noticed. For the ſubſequent portions of his hiſtory, to the capitulation of Limerick, Mr. Gordon ſeems to have been principally indebted to the work of Dr. Leland. But from that period to the cloſe of his hiſtory, all is original; and we have only to add, that he has performed a uſeful taſk, with great induſtry, great temper, and great ability.

Another curious work, though mixed in its character, is entitled "*Illuſtrations of Scottiſh Hiſtory:*" comprifing a Journal of the Tranſactions in Scotland, during the conteſt between the adherents of Queen Mary and thoſe of her ſon, in the years 1570, 1571, 1572, and 1573, by Richard Bannatyne; Letters from Secretary Maitland and the Earl of Morton, 1572; An Account of the Death of the Earl of Huntly, 1576; The Confeſſion of the Earl of Morton, 1584; and the Mutual Aggreſſions of the contend-

ing Factions in 1570. Of theſe, Banatyne's Journal is the principal: penned in a ſtyle above the general writing of the period, but at the ſame time with ſuch prejudices as may be eaſily ſuppoſed to have fallen to the lot of the ſecretary of John Knox. Mary and Maitland are continually ſpoken of with equal virulence; though it muſt be owned, that it contains many important particulars which throw conſiderable light on the character, manners, zeal, ſuperſtition, and calamities of the day. The other contents of the volume, though curious in themſelves, are leſs important.

Among the works of a minor nature, to the authors of which the riſing generation are indebted, there are two that we record with pleaſure. One is Mr. BALDWIN'S "*Hiſtory of England*;" the other Mrs. HELMES'S "*Hiſtory of Scotland*." Mr. Baldwin's work, written in a plain familiar ſtyle, comprehends a ſufficient number of ſtriking facts to give children a general idea of the courſe of our hiſtory, without fatiguing their attention or confuſing their memories. Mrs. Helmes's narrative is conducted by way of converſation between a father and his children; it is written with eaſe, and is accompanied by moral reflections. We think them both very likely to prove attractive to young people.

Mr. ANDREW'S "*Hiſtorical Review of the Moral, Religious, Literary and Political Character of the Engliſh Nation, from the earlieſt Periods*," will be read with intereſt; though it is at preſent brought down no lower than the reign of Charles I.

Connected alſo with this claſs are Mr. DERRICK'S "*Memoirs of the Riſe and Progreſs of the Royal Navy*," commencing with the reign of Henry VII. Till the reign of Henry VIII., he obſerves, the Engliſh had no conſiderable occaſion to aſſert their ſovereignty at ſea; though even at that time their navy was not ſo powerful as to enable them to do without the aſſiſtance of foreigners, as it appears they were obliged to hire ſhips from Hamburgh, Lubeck, Dantzic, Genoa, and Venice. Henry VIII. died on January the 28th, 1547; when, upon the faireſt calculation, the tonnage of the navy amounted to 11,268 tons. At the cloſe of Edward VI.'s reign, it appears, if any thing, to have been rather lower: but to have diminiſhed conſiderably by the end of Mary's. The great reſtorer of our naval power was Elizabeth; who is repreſented, by one account, in 1588, to have poſſeſſed no fewer than 42 ſhips and veſſels in her fleet; one of the largeſt of which, however, the *Ark Royal*, carried no more than 55 guns and 425 men. During the laſt twenty-five years of her reign, ſhe is repreſented almoſt to have doubled her navy. To James I., it ſeems, we are indebted for the firſt proclamation which forbade Engliſh ſubjects to export or import goods in any but Engliſh bottoms; he is uſually aſſerted to have added nine ſhips of war to his fleet, and, in 1610, built the largeſt ſhip that had been known. Her burthen was 1400 tons, ſhe carried 64 pieces of ordnance, and was named the Prince, or Prince Royal. The difficulties of Charles I.'s reign, with the effects of the unpopular meaſure of levying ſhip-money, might have reconciled us even had we been forced to acknowledge that the progreſs of our navy at that period was retarded; but from Mr. Derrick's Memoirs it appears, that not only the ſize of our ſhips was increaſed at this time, but their form improved, and that to this ſuperiority of building much of the ſucceſs of our navy, in the time of the Protector, is to be attributed. We come now, ſays Mr. D., to a very buſy period of our naval hiſtory, when we had to encounter with the greateſt maritime power in Europe, and when our force had been conſiderably reduced: Prince Rupert having quitted the kingdom in the year 1648, with 25 ſhips under his command, none of which ever returned. On the 1ſt of March, 1652, our navy conſiſted of 102 veſſels; the largeſt, the *Sovereign*, being of the burthen of 1141 tons, and carrying 600 men and 100 guns. In 1658, we find the number increaſed to 157; though after Cromwell's death, Mr. D. informs us, the funds for the fleet were diverted to various other purpoſes. The bounds of our navy now require a more extended notice, for which we muſt refer our readers to the work itſelf. The augmentation and improvements which our fleets received in every ſucceeding reign, evince the ſteadineſs of that policy which has ſo much increaſed our national greatneſs. In 1697, the number of our ſhips was increaſed to 323; though at the cloſe of the war, the next year, they were reduced to 266. From the account of Queen Anne's reign it appears, that, although there were 25 ſhips leſs at her Majeſty's deceaſe than at her acceſſion, there was an increaſe of tonnage in the navy of 3199 tons. Under George I. our

our navy is represented in a small degree to have declined; although at the close of George II.'s reign, (a period of war, indeed,) the gross number of ships in employ amounted to 412: 127 of these were of the line, and 285 of fifty guns and under. From the abstract of the navy, as it stood on the 1st of October, 1805, the following ships and vessels, according to Mr. Derrick, are stated to have been in commission:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Of the line, and to 54 guns inclusive | 124 |
| 52 to 44 gun ships, and frigates - - | 158 |
| Sloops, &c. including hired armed ships and vessels - - - - - - - - - | 416 |
| Total | 698" |

The rise and progress of the navy is thus shewn by a series of accounts, which we have endeavoured to compress.—Mr. Derrick's Memoirs are not only interesting and elaborate as a compilation, but his sources of intelligence are to be relied on as authentic. We have no doubt but that the merit of the work will ensure to it success.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In a former retrospect we offered to our readers a summary view of Lord Selkirk's "Observations on the present State of the Highlands." Neither Mr. Brown's "*Strictures*," however, nor the "*Eight Letters*" by Amicus, are so well entitled to an extended notice. As writers and reasoners, the authors of them stand at a great distance from the noble person on whose sentiments and conduct they animadvert. The facts they have brought forward differ widely from Lord Selkirk's; and in some instances, they seem rather to contradict than disprove his statements. This, however, seems very clear, that they are both well-wishers to their country.

Mr. Rose's "*Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Navigation of Great Britain, during Mr. Pitt's Administration*," was first published in 1799; and had for a principal object, to demonstrate that the measures adopted to preserve the credit of the country during a war unprecedented for the importance of the events which happened, as well as for the immensity of the expence incurred in it, not only enabled provision to be made for all the exigencies of the contest, but were attended by a rapid increase of our manufactures, our commerce, and navigation; and that, notwithstanding a very large addition of new burthens, the old taxes continued to improve in their receipt. In this edition the tables of revenue, &c. are continued to the present time, in order to shew the still farther improved state of the country at the latest period to which they can be made up. Another motive for its republication was to rescue the character of Mr. Pitt from party calumny; and to refute the latter part of the assertion, that that statesman found his country flourishing, and left it ruined.

Mr. Bowles's "*Dispassionate Enquiry into the best Means of National Safety*," is written in the same warm spirit which runs through all his publications. It exhibits, in some instances, more zeal than judgment; and is so far from answering to its title, that it is *passionate* in the extreme.

The pamphlet entitled "*A Defence of the Principle of Monopoly*," is not written with a temper that meets our approbation; nor do we like its reasoning better. It converts measures, which, under particular circumstances, are found to have a good tendency, into general and universal principles. In seasons of scarcity, says Dr. Adam Smith, monopoly operates beneficially for the public, by raising the price of the article, and thus forcing persons to put themselves on short allowance. But to reason in the same way when the motive for the short allowance is removed, falls little short of absurdity.

In this class, too, we place the "*Letter to Lord Porchester, on the present Degraded State of the English Clergy;*" chiefly relating to their exclusion from the House of Commons.

Mr. Foster's "*Essay on the Principles of Commercial Exchanges, and more particularly of the Exchange between Great Britain and Ireland*," has added but little to the illustrations we were before in possession of from the writings of Lord King and Dr. Smith. It is a work, however, which occasionally displays talents; and, amid a great deal of speculation of a dubious character, affords many interesting facts.

"*The Political Picture of Europe*," which, we are informed in the preface, was published at Petersburgh, is intended to justify the conduct of Great Britain, and to expose the ambition of France. It defends our continental coalitions.

The "*Dialogue between Bonaparte and Talleyrand*," has been superseded by the closing of the late negociation.

But the most important work we have to notice, and which we shall little more than

than barely notice here, is "*The West-Indian Common-Place Book*," by Sir William Young; shewing the interest of Great Britain in its sugar-colonies: a work compiled from parliamentary and official documents, to the consideration of which, in the extent it deserves, we shall devote a small portion of another retrospect; remarking only for the present, that it has rarely been our lot to speak of a publication so replete with data for all who feel interested in our colonial policy. Surely, says Sir William Young, a representation of all that, under various circumstances, is felt or feared by the British colonists, should, in earnest but respectful terms, be made known to those who are enabled to quiet their alarms, and to redress their grievances. It is but due, he adds, to the high and patriotic character of the persons who administer the executive power of the sovereign state, to presume that a clear and just exposition of such matters requiring relief, prevention, or active reform, will be received with favour and regard, if set forth in terms which shew it to be made (as it professes to be) with views of benefit to the empire at large, from an improved condition of its distant provinces.

### THEOLOGY.

Among the first, though certainly not among the largest, works in this class, we place the "*Demonstration of the Existence of God from the wonderful Works of Nature*;" translated from the French of M. Chateaubriand, and dedicated by permission to the Lord Bishop of Landaff, by Frederic Schoberl. It forms a small portion of a work which appeared at Paris, in 1802, under the title of the "Genius of Christianity;" which, though depreciated by the philosophic party, went through seven editions in the short space of two years even in that country. The sentiments of the venerable and distinguished prelate to whom it is dedicated, are quoted in the translator's preface: "The work (he says) is not calculated for the instruction of philosophers; but it will enlarge the views of the ignorant, it will arrest the attention of the thoughtless, and it will give an impulse to the piety of sober-minded men: there are passages in it which emulate the eloquence of Bossuet."

"*The Beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Mankind, proved from History and from Facts*," by the Bishop of London, will be found a very valuable publication. It is comprized in three brief sections: the first, demonstrating how visibly and undeniably Christianity has promoted the happiness of mankind in every domestic relation; the second, shewing that its beneficial influence is no less evident in the great and important concerns of civil and social life; and the third, discussing how far a humane philosophy may claim the honour of introducing those happy changes in the face of human affairs, which Christians ascribe to the operation of evangelical principles and precepts. The work itself forms but a small volume of no more than 90 pages, written with the same neatness and perspicuity, both in style and argument, which have so long characterized the productions of its venerable author.

Mr. Carpenter's "*Geography of the New Testament*," seems to have been principally designed as a text-book for the instruction of youth. If the illustrating maps, instead of proceeding from Spain eastward, had began with the country in which our Saviour was born and Christianity first preached, and proceeded thence (as from a centre) through the different countries in which the gospel was propagated, we could have afforded a stronger commendation to its plan. The "Chronological Summary of Events" adds much to the usefulness of the publication.

Mr. Bates's "*Christian Politics*" is a work which may be mentioned with the highest commendation. The effect he would wish it to produce is, "that the secular politician should learn to be a better Christian, and the Christian to be a better subject, than he was before." The medium for the production of these salutary consequences is an exposition of the nature and importance of religion and civil government, and of their mutual relations to and dependencies upon each other.

Mr. Jefferson's "*Lyra Evangelica*" inveighs against the use of instrumental music in Christian worship; considering it as a remain of popery which ought to be removed.

"*A Letter to a Country Gentleman, on the Subject of Methodism*," goes too far in some points; though in others, the members of the established church may find it worthy their attention.

Mr. Clowe's "*Plain Answers to the Question, Why do you receive the Testimony of Baron Swedenborg?*" are rational and orthodox.

From

From the SERMONS we muſt not exclude the mention of the firſt volume of thoſe "*ſelected and abridged from Minor Authors*," by Mr. CLAPHAM; adapted generally to the epiſtle, goſpel, or firſt leſſons, or to the ſeveral ſeaſons of the year. The names of the writers are as follow: Skelton, Scattergood, Peters, Elſmere, Catcott, Lawſon, Biſhop Richmond, Riddock, Biſhop Pearce, Newlin, Goddard, Muſcut, Tucker, Gilbert, Powell, Munton, Biſhop Conybeare, Brooke, and St. John. As pulpit-compoſitions, we agree with Mr. Clapham, they may perhaps be claſſed among the firſt which this country has produced, either in the two preceding centuries, or in the preſent.

Dr. BRACKENBURY "*Fifty-three Diſcourſes*" are ſpoken of, in the title, as forming *a connected ſyſtem of doctrinal and practical Chriſtianity*. They are pious and judicious, and proceed in order; though in their compoſition we diſcover little that ſeems to indicate the regularity of ſyſtem.

Mr. GISBORNE'S "*Sermons*," it is poſſible, may not merit that general approbation which his other works have met with. They are undoubtedly unequal, but ſeveral are to be diſcovered among them well fitted to inſtruct, to animate, and to conſole, in the various circumſtances of life.

Among the SINGLE SERMONS, one of the moſt valuable is that preached at the "*Anniverſary of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*," by the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER. It is in aid of the cauſe which has been ſo ably advocated by Dr. Claudius Buchanan; and directs the notice of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel to the ſtate of religion among our own countrymen in foreign parts, and among the natives of Britiſh India.

Dr. ZOUCH'S "*Aſſize Sermon*" is another of no ordinary value.

Mr. MOORE'S, "*On Female Compaſſion*," will at leaſt have one effect: it will extend the knowledge of a very valuable inſtitution for the relief of neceſſitous families in the city of Rocheſter, and adjacent pariſhes.

The "*Charge*" delivered by the BISHOP OF NORWICH, at his primary viſitation, is chiefly directed to the increaſe of ſectaries, pointing out the proper means by which the eſtabliſhed clergy can alone hope to counteract their efforts.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The author of "*Werneria*," who hinted in the preface to the former part of his work an intention of proceeding from the earths to the metals, has written on the latter in the ſame form of text and notes. In a ſupplement at the end he has deſcribed a few ſubſtances omitted in the former part. Mineralogy in verſe, however, is ſtill without its charms for us: although we think we have found the rythm of the ſecond part more tolerable than the firſt. Some of the notes contain valuable obſervations. On *their* account Werneria may be preſerved.

Profeſſor JAMESON'S "*Mineralogical Deſcription of the County of Dumfries*," is obſcured beneath an immenſe load of German geology, ſome part of which is tranſlated, and the other left in the original language. The peruſal of his work is troubleſome even to a profeſſed mineralogiſt. Nor does it profeſs in every part to be perfect even in its deſcriptions.

The difficulty of the undertaking will, no doubt, account for many inaccuracies in "*The Botanical Guide through England and Wales*," by Meſſrs. TURNER and DILLWYN. The plan of the work proceeds on the alphabetical ſeries of the counties, followed by the Linnean arrangement of the rarer plants in each. Rarity, however, in this compilation is but a term of relative import, ſince plants which are extremely ſcarce in one portion of a county may be quite common in another. The compilers, we are glad to ſay, are uſually much more accurate when they cite from their own obſervation, than when they quote on the authority of former writers.

Another work, leſs valuable perhaps, though not leſs commendable, is Mr. GALPINE'S "*Synoptical Compend of Britiſh Botany:*" deſigned to bring Dr. Smith's Compendium of the Britiſh Flora within the reach of the Engliſh botaniſt. It is preſented in a tabular form; and in one view the ſtudent has an opportunity of marking, on the one page, the claſs and order of every Engliſh ſpecies, according to the ſyſtem of Linnæus; the Linnean and Engliſh names, their ſoil or ſituation, the colour of each flower, the time of flowering, and duration, together with references to the figures of plants, as deſcribed by Curtis, Sowerby, &c. and on the oppoſite page, their ſpecific characters. The claſs cryptogamia is excluded.

Nor of leſs importance are the *Tracts relative to Botany, tranſlated from different*

*ferent languages.* The most valuable are, "*On the Organs of Perspiration in Plants,*" by M. HEDWIG; and "*Some Materials for the Illustration of the Botanical Geography of the South-western parts of Europe,*" by Professor LINK.

The first seven volumes of the "*Genuine and Universal System of Natural History,*" appear to be a respectable compilation: the subjects have been methodically incorporated and arranged by the Editors of the Encyclopædia Londinensis: and to the compressed accounts of the "*Systema Naturæ,*" they have added information from the latest and best works in the different branches of science.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

One of the most splendid works which have of late appeared on the Topography of Wales, is Sir RICHARD HOARE'S "*Gyraldus Cambrensis,*" elegantly printed in two volumes quarto, and illustrated by numerous engravings. Gyraldus de Barri, distinguished by the name of Cambrensis, or the Cambrian, was born about the year 1146, at the castle of Manorbeer in Pembrokeshire. By the father's side he was of Norman extraction; by his mother's, great-grandson to Rhys-ap-Theodore, Prince of South Wales. His early education was good. Having finished it at Paris, on returning to England about 1172, he entered into holy orders, and obtained preferment, not only in England but in Wales. One of the first objects of his attention was to rectify the abuses which had crept into the diocese of St. David's, for which purpose, after various complaints, he was appointed legate, by Richard Archbishop of Canterbury: and at the end of his legation, was rewarded with two pieces of preferment, the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and a prebend of St. David's. From this time almost to the end of his life, the metropolitan see of St. David's appears to have been the highest object of his ambition. He made attempts during different vacancies to get elected to it, but the connections of his family being hostile to the interests of England, and his temper being known for its ambition, the successive kings who were solicited for him appear to have dreaded placing him upon the episcopal throne. His disappointment in the first instance determined him to pass another period of residence at Paris: after his return from whence, he was appointed by king Henry the second, in 1185, preceptor to his son John, whom he accompanied to Ireland as his secretary. In Ireland he appears to have refused some of the highest preferments in the church, and to have contented himself with collecting materials for two works, on the Topography and Conquest of the Country. In 1187 he became an enthusiastic encourager of the crusades; and when Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, was sent upon the holy mission through Wales, not only enlisted under the consecrated banners himself, but gained numerous proselytes by his eloquence. The plea of age and poverty, however, gained absolution both for himself and the bishop of St. David's, from the vow which each had made to go to the Holy Land: and the only fruit of that enthusiastic zeal which carried him in company with the archbishop through the Principality, was the *Itinerary through* WALES, a translation of which is here, for the first time, presented to the public by Sir Richard Hoare. In 1189, Gyraldus attended Henry the Second on his military expedition into France: but on the death of that prince he returned to England, and on the departure of Richard for the Holy Land, was appointed coadjutor to William de Longchamp, bishop of Ely, in the regency of the kingdom. Disappointed in the expectation of preferment, he once more devoted himself to the pursuit of literature, and retired for six years to Lincoln, where he studied theology under William de Monte, chancellor of the diocese. In 1199, though at first patronised by John himself, he was again frustrated in the attainment of his favourite promotion. Gyraldus was acknowledged bishop by the election of the Chapter, but though he prosecuted his cause at Rome, both with eloquence and vigour, his competitor for the see of St. David's found little difficulty in succeeding at a court where all things were venal. Gyraldus himself only presented the Pope with his works. After a tedious litigation of five years, and three successive journeys to Italy, at a considerable expence, Innocent the Third passed a definitive sentence, and declared his election null. Sometime after this he resigned his archdeaconry and prebend to his nephew, and passed the last seventeen years of his life in Wales; employed in revising his former literary works, and in composing others, of which he has himself given a copious index. In the midst of these avocations, he received once more an offer of his favourite bishopric, but from the dishonourable terms on which it was proffered, he refused the acceptance of it; and died at St. David's in the seventy-

fourth

fourth year of his age. Such are the abridged particulars of his life, as related by the editor of his "Itinerary." In defending the rights of his church, he appears to have been both active and undaunted: a ſcholar, tinged with moſt of the ſuperſtitions of the time; and though ambitious of honours, both charitable and diſintereſted.

The Life of Gyraldus, with a Liſt of his Manuſcripts, as they are to be found in our public libraries, is followed by an Introduction to the Hiſtory of Cambria, prior to the date of the Itinerary in 1188, in which the ſeveral campaigns of Julius Cæſar, Plautius, Claudius, Oſtorius, Suetonius, Frontinus, and Agricola are deſcribed, and explained by maps; with a deſcription of the Roman cities, ſtations, and roads in Wales; the courſe of Offa's and Watt's dykes, &c. After theſe we come to the *Itinerary*; beginning with the journey through Hereford and Radnor. Among a variety of curious particulars highly illuſtrative, not only of the manners of the age, but of the topography of Wales, a vaſt number of the legendary tales and ſuperſtitions of the time are introduced: accompanied not only by deſcriptions which are occaſionally hyperbolical, but in a few caſes deviating even from acknowledged fact. Sir Richard's *Annotations*, however, upon each chapter, with the engravings which accompany them, not only correct the errors, but add much to the intereſt of the work. The deſcription of Lanthoni, may be mentioned as a fair ſpecimen of his Commentaries in general. Thus far we have deſcribed the firſt volume of the work, as the ſubſequent portion contains the ſecond book of the Itinerary, followed by Gyraldus's Deſcription of Wales, and a Supplement, containing a ſhort account of ſuch places, worthy of remark, as were omitted by Cambrenſis: cloſing with a view, by the Editor, of the progreſs of architecture, from the time of William the Conqueror to the ſixteenth century; illuſtrated by deſigns ſelected from examples in South Wales.

One of the moſt intereſting articles in the Supplement is, *Conway Caſtle*.

From the affinity of England to Wales, it is obſerved, architecture ſeems to have been nearly upon a level in each kingdom; for as a particular ſpecies of this art roſe up with us in England, imitations were very ſoon introduced into the neighbouring principality. Sir Richard Hoare divides his ſpecimens into ſeven claſſes, beginning with an example in the plain Norman ſtyle from the church of Margan in Glamorganſhire, the conſtruction of which is attributed to one of thoſe Norman knights who conquered that province under their chieftain, Robert Fitz Hamon. The ſecond claſs is exemplified in a part of the ſouth ſide of the body of the pariſh church of Manorbeer in Pembrokeſhire, erected ſoon after the conqueſt: as well as in two ſpecimens from St. David's cathedral, of the date of 1180. The date of the ſpecimens in the third claſs from the cathedral of Llandaff, may poſſibly be queſtioned; we are not aware that the light cluſtered columns, ſupporting the pointed arch were introduced ſo early as 1120. The fourth claſs is repreſented in the eaſt-end of the exterior of the chapter houſe at Margan. In the fifth claſs we have only one ſpecimen of that ſplendid ſtyle of building which graced the reign of Edward the third: it is taken from the Rood-loft in St. David's cathedral. The ſixth claſs which extends from the reign of Richard the ſecond, to the reign of Edward the fifth, is only illuſtrated by detached decorations. The ſeventh, cloſes the Hiſtory of Gothic architecture, in the reigns of the two laſt Henrys. All theſe are accompanied by engravings of ſpecimens and decorations in a very elegant taſte.

The laſt article of all contained in the work is, "a Liſt of books relating to Wales." We have only to expreſs a wish that Gyraldus's *Topography of Ireland*, may find an editor equal in taſte and judgment to Sir Richard Hoare.

The fifth part of Mr. BRITTON's "*Architectural Antiquities*," concludes the 'Eſſay towards a Hiſtory of Stone Croſſes.' Thoſe at Malmſbury, Glaſtonbury, Stourhead, and Chicheſter, are the moſt conſpicuous ſubjects in the plates.

The *ſixth* portion relates entirely to the Hiſtory of Malmſbury Abbey Church, in Wiltſhire. It appears to have been erected about that period when the circular and pointed arches were both in faſhion; but when the latter was juſt beginning to be adopted, and the former was declining. The prevailing ſtyle in arches, columns, and ornaments, is the *Anglo-Norman*, with the introduction of the pointed or Engliſh. The plates which accompany this part of the work, are a ground-plan and ſouth view of the Nave, the remains of the weſtern front, a fragment of the weſtern door-way, a north-eaſt view, a door on the north ſide, with decorations, and the ſouthern porch.

From Henry VII. we loſe ſight of all ſtyle

ſtyle and congruity.—Mr. Britton therefore characterizes ſuch public buildings as were erected during the reigns of Henry VIII. Elizabeth and James I. by the terms, *debaſed Engliſh* or *Anglo-Italian.* The extent of the work it is now determined, is not to exceed four volumes: compriſing engravings of at leaſt two hundred and fifty ſpecimens of the ancient ſtyles of building in England, defining and elucidating all the varieties which are to be found not only in the eccleſiaſtical, but in the caſtellated and domeſtic edifices of the country. We have only to add that the author's exertions to deſerve encouragement, have not hitherto been ſlackened. While the work continues of ſuch merit, we ſhall notice every part as it appears.

Mr. STOCKHOUSE's "*Illuſtration of the Tumuli or Ancient Barrows,*" ſeems to ſacrifice too much to ſyſtem. Having ſpoken of the primary uſes of beacons, barrows, ramparts or terraces, and caſtles or entrenched hills, he wiſhes in a collective point of view to connect the hiſtory of theſe different erections. The taſk may be amuſing, but we cannot think it an uſeful one. We ſee nothing in the appearance or deſign of theſe different remains which may indicate either the continuation or completion of a general plan.

The fifteenth volume of the "*Archæologia,*" by *the Society of Antiquaries,* is one of the beſt we have ſeen for a conſiderable time. Its contents are of courſe various: and though ſome of the papers which compoſe it have inferior merit, there are others which amply compenſate in intereſt. Of theſe it will be ſufficient to ſelect three or four; the limits of a Retroſpect like ours, not allowing us to extend our obſervations farther.

"*An Account of the Greek Inſcription on Pompey's Pillar,*" by Capt. W. M. LEAKE and Lieut. JOHN SQUIRE, in a Letter to Dr. Raine, will attract the attention of the ſcholar.—"The diſcovery, ſays Dr. Raine, ſeems to me to be of conſiderable importance, and the learned world muſt lament that young men ſo zealous in the cauſe of ancient literature, ſhould have had the misfortune to loſe by ſhipwreck many treaſures collected in various parts of Greece." A remark made upon the name of the Prefect mentioned in the Inſcription, of which Πο only remains, induced the Doctor to believe that the word was originally Πομπηιος, and that we owe to this the tradition of its being called Pompey's pillar, not the pillar of Pompey the Great, indeed, but the pillar dedicated by Pompey, prefect of Egypt, to the emperor Diocletian.

The "*Account of an Abbey of Nuns formerly ſituated in the Street called the Minories, in the County of Middleſex, and Liberty of the Tower of London,*" communicated by Dr. FLY, is curious, but probably too minute.

The next article "*On the ancient Rolls of Papyrus, diſcovered at Herculaneum, and the Method employed to unroll them,*" in a Letter from the Hon. HENRY GREY BENNETT, to the Rev. SAMUEL HENLEY, we ſhall extract entire.

*Walton, Nov.* 23, 1802.

"SIR,—In conſequence of the converſation which I had the honour to hold with you, I take an early opportunity of explaining, as far as the want of an original manuſcript will admit, the proceſs of unrolling the ancient *Papyri,* diſcovered in Herculaneum.

"The *Papyri,* of the Greeks and Romans, are undoubtedly known to you as the inſide coating of a plant of the ſame name; it formerly was common in various parts of Sicily; a ſmall river, now choaked up, near Palermo, was called *the Papyrus,* probably from the number of that ſpecies of plant which grew in its bed: the ſame name was alſo given to various rivulets in the iſland. It is, however, I believe, moſt common in the neighbourhood of Syracuſe, where a Sicilian has eſtabliſhed a ſmall manufactory of that article, more indeed to gratify the wiſhes of the curious, than to reap any immediate profit. The texture is not ſo fine as in the Egyptian or eaſtern manuſcripts, which exiſt in the libraries of Paris. This may be owing, probably, to the method of preparation, and not to any difference in the plant.

"The *Papyri* are joined together, and form one roll, on each ſheet of which the characters are painted, ſtanding out in a ſpecies of *bas relief,* and ſingly to be read with the greateſt eaſe. As there are no ſtops, a difficulty however is found in joining the letters, in making out the words, and in diſcovering the ſenſe of the phraſe. The manuſcripts were found in a chamber of an excavated houſe, in the ancient Herculaneum, to the number of about 1800, a conſiderable part of which are in a ſtate to be unrolled. You muſt be acquainted that Herculaneum was buried for the moſt part under a ſhower of hot aſhes. The manuſcripts were from the heat reduced to a ſtate of tinder, or, to

to ſpeak more properly, reſembling paper which had been burnt. Where the baking has not been complete, and where any part of the vegetable juice has remained, it is almoſt impoſſible to unroll them, the ſheets towards the centre being ſo cloſely united. In the others, as you approach to the centre, or concluſion, the manuſcripts become ſmoother, and the work proceeds with greater rapidity. At preſent there are about fifteen men at work, each occupied at a manuſcript; and as practice has made them expert, we have a right to expect a copy more perfect than that of Epicurus, which was unrolled in March laſt: twenty-ſeven ſheets of which were taken off, not indeed ſo well as could have been hoped, but a great part ſufficiently intelligible, to judge of the ſtyle of the author, and the nature of its contents. It unfortunately fell to the lot of a young beginner, who, in his hurry to conclude, ſpoiled much more than he ſaved.

"The *Papyri* are very rough on the outſide, and in ſome there are great holes. In the plan (that accompanies this paper, Plate I.) is the general form of the inequalities, all of which are to be made ſmooth, previous to unrolling them with facility; in conſequence much muſt inevitably be loſt. Great care is taken, however, to preſerve all the pieces, and when broken off, they are placed in the ſame ſheet, preſerving their original poſition.

"When firſt Mr. Hayter began this proceſs, there was one man tolerably expert, and three only who had ever ſeen the manner of it; conſequently all were to be taught. This may ſerve as a reaſon why as yet ſo little has been done. One Latin manuſcript has been found, but it was in too bad a ſtate to promiſe any chance of ſucceſs. They are of different ſizes, ſome containing only a few ſheets, as a ſingle play, others ſome hundreds, and a few perhaps two thouſand. We may hope from the firſt, Menander; and from the others, the hiſtories of Livy, and Diodorus Siculus, perhaps the Doric poetry of the Sicilian Muſe, or the philoſophy of the ſchools of Agrigentum and of Syracuſe. We are led then from the nature of the manuſcripts to truſt, that the indefatigable labours, the attention and induſtry of Mr. Hayter, will not be thrown away; and that the aſſiſtance to be derived from the Engliſh miniſter, Mr. Drummond, as well on account of his claſſical knowledge, and his love of literature, as the advantages ariſing from his ſituation, may command ultimate ſucceſs, and ſecure the attempters the protection of the Neapolitan government, and the thanks of the literary world. I have incloſed the plan of the proceſs, and have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

HENRY GREY BENNETT."

Other of the more remarkable papers are, "*Some Remarks on the ancient Ceremony of the Feaſt of Fools*," by Mr. DOUCE; a "*Memoir on the Viciſſitudes of the Principality of Antioch, during the Cruſades*," by Mr. DAMIANI; "*Remarks on the Fortreſſes of ancient Greece*," by Mr. HAMILTON; and two papers by Mr. SMIRKE, on the "*Remains of Gothic Architecture in Italy and Sicily*." The latter are accompanied by a ſeries of Plates: and form one of the moſt entertaining portions of the volume. They are too connected for extracts, and too important to abridge.—The plates are truly elegant.

The "*Picture of Edinburgh*," by Mr. STARK, will be found a very uſeful Manual, affording a particular account, not only of the city, but of every remarkable object connected with it. It is of a very convenient ſize, and is illuſtrated by a map of Edinburgh, and a number of ſmall engravings on wood. The Biographia Scotica, by the ſame author, was noticed in a former Retroſpect.

After the "*Vicaria*," and "*Ducatus Leodienſis*," by THORESBY, nothing particularly new to the Antiquary will be expected in the "*Walk through Leeds*." The increaſe of the town, however, ſince Thoreſby's time, not only in population, but in opulence, will make it a ſerviceable guide to ſtrangers.

### CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

Having already placed Dr. Clarke's Diſſertation on the Tomb of Alexander, among the works on Claſſic literature, it becomes neceſſary that we ſhould conſider the "*Review*" of it by HERACLIDES in *Eight Letters*, as an appendage to the ſame department. It is a publication, which, in point of real learning, is perhaps behind the Teſtimonies adduced by Dr. Clarke and Mr. Henley; and we confeſs ourſelves offended with thoſe ſentences which ſeem to reflect on the Univerſity of Cambridge, for rewarding Dr. Clarke's travels and diſcoveries with academic honours; though in the main object of the Letters we perfectly agree. The improbability of the breccia of the Sarcophagus now at the Muſeum, having once been the ſhrine of Alexander, was firſt canvaſſed in our Magazine. Other critics have ſince entered deeper into the ſubject,

ſubject, and controverted both with ingenuity and learning thoſe teſtimonies on which alone the hypotheſis could ſtand. Laſtly comes Heraclides, who though too diffuſe in his ſtyle, and with fewer references to ancient literature than might fairly have been expected in ſo large a pamphlet, has added many points in oppoſition to the teſtimonies, which ſtill evince that the *onus probandi* reſts with Dr. Clarke. The firſt Letter refers entirely to the Introductory Diſſertation on the Tetradrachm of Lyſimachus, and the ſuppoſed Portrait of Alexander; it is intended to invalidate Dr. Clarke's reaſoning concerning it, and to prevent both him and Mr. Henley from uſing the portrait, as evidence of the Apotheoſis of the Macedonian. The ſecond Letter relates to the more particular reſult which Dr. Clarke and Mr. Henley have claimed for their enquiries, in regard to the *Egyptian* Apotheoſis; cloſing with the reaſons ſtated by thoſe writers, why the ſuppoſed tomb of Alexander is covered with Egyptian Hieroglyphics, rather than Greek Letters. In thoſe which follow, the writers of different nations by whom the tomb has been mentioned, are, as it were, examined, and Dr. Clarke hindered from receiving all that benefit from their teſtimonies, which his work propoſes. More general kindneſs to his antagoniſts, and more good humour, even though there had been leſs learning, would have pleaſed us better in the Letters of Heraclides. We agree with him in his oppoſition to Dr. Clarke's teſtimonies and opinions, but we are not diſinclined on that account either to compliment his learning, or to read his work with temper.

The "*Deſcription of Latium*," by Miſs KNIGHT, will not only be found intereſting to thoſe who have viſited the part of Italy whoſe hiſtory it immediately concerns, but is calculated to induce future travellers to examine, with greater accuracy and care the Roman Campagna. Hitherto the hiſtory of its remains have been locked up among the ſtores of Italian literature, and generally ſpeaking, but little has been known by the Engliſh reader relative to the cities and villas by which imperial Rome was once ſurrounded. One of Miſs Knight's firſt objects was to prove that "la Campagna di Roma," is not that deſolate and unhealthy region which the ignorance or careleſſneſs of travellers have uſually led them to aſſert. After a general deſcription of Latium and its firſt eſtabliſhment, ſhe proceeds to the illuſtration of thoſe places moſt memorable in former times for the colonial eſtabliſhment of the Romans. Introducing into her narrative ſuch repreſentations of ancient life and manners, as ſeem beſt calculated to make the reader comprehend with greater facility, the uſes and deſigns of the different fragments which remain. In the feudal times the Roman Campagna became overſpread with baronial fortreſſes: and at later periods we find it embelliſhed with the rural palaces of Popes, and Cardinals, and Princes. All holding forth to view the memorable changes of this once memorable diſtrict. As a ſpecimen of Miſs Knight's ſtyle, we ſhall quote one ſentence.

"But the period at which the 'Campagna' muſt have been moſt truly intereſting, was when a Cato, a Varro, and others, not leſs diſtinguiſhed for their love of agriculture, than for their military and political talents, inhabited ſimple but commodious dwellings, rendering the country around them fertile, and its peaſants induſtrious; under their protecting care, and in conſequence of their beneficial inſtitutions and exertions, the Latian fields aſſumed that chearful aſpect which the benignant climate of Italy ſo naturally promotes; the health and morals of their domeſtics formed a principal object of their attention; and a contented mind, amidſt the placid enjoyments of a vigorous old age, was at once the reſult and the reward of their rural occupations."

## MEDICINE.

The productions of the *medical* profeſſion, in the laſt half year, have neither been very numerous nor of a very important nature. At the head of them, in point of importance, we muſt mention Dr. WILLAN's "*Obſervations on the Cow-pox*," a work which contains the ſum of the facts relative to that valuable diſcovery, as far as they have been aſcertained up to the preſent time, and which is written in a ſpirit of calm and diſpaſſionate enquiry, and with all the author's uſual accuracy and preciſion. Dr. Willan has directed his attention more particularly to the appearances of the ſpurious forms of the diſeaſe, of which he has given coloured engravings; and he has likewiſe entered more fully, than has hitherto been done, into the diſcuſſion of the nature and appearances of the Chicken-pox, in its various forms of Chicken-pox, Swine-pox, and Hives, which have been miſtaken for the Small-pox, and the occurrence of which after the Vaccine diſeaſe has therefore been cited as a proof of

of the inefficacy of that great preſervative. Dr. Willan has quoted the writings of the oppoſers of the inoculation of Small-pox, who have recorded a catalogue of evils, aſſerted with all the vehemence of a Moſeley or a Rowley, to have ſprung from that *abominable* practice, which they alſo maintained at the ſame time to be totally inadequate to the prevention of the Small-pox in the natural way. But experience has eſtabliſhed the ſecurity of that practice, and the names of its oppoſers are forgotten, or remembered only in aſſociation with prejudice, malignity, and ſelf-intereſt.

The ſubject of Cow-pox has alſo been diſcuſſed at length by Dr. ADAMS, in a much enlarged edition of his "*Obſervations on morbid Poiſons*," now publiſhed in quarto, in which the reſults of numerous experiments, made at the Small-pox hoſpital, are detailed. The author has obtained conſiderable additional information on the majority of the diſeaſes produced by morbid poiſons, ſuch as the Yaws, Sibbens, &c. which have added equally to the extent and to the value of his book.

Dr. PEMBERTON has furniſhed medical ſtudents and young practitioners with a compendious practical guide, in his "*Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the abdominal Viſcera.*" His remarks cannot be ſaid to be diſtinguiſhed by novelty, but they are always clear and judicious; and his detail of diagnoſtic ſymptoms is generally very perſpicuous and correct. He has attempted to maintain an hypotheſis relative to the nature of thoſe glands, the diſeaſes of which occaſion emaciation, to which we cannot ſubſcribe. He believes that emaciation only accompanies the organic derangements of thoſe glands which prepare a fluid for the uſe of the ſyſtem, ſuch as the pancreas, liver, &c. which he calls glands of ſupply; and that other glands, which ſecrete a fluid to be diſcharged from the body, ſuch as the kidneys, &c. which he calls glands of waſte, may be diſeaſed without any emaciation of the body. A curſory peruſal of Morgagni's Index will be ſufficient, it is apprehended, to refute this hypotheſis.

In Dr. REID's "*Treatiſe on Pulmonary Conſumption*" this fatal diſeaſe is deſcribed, and its nature diſcuſſed with ability. When its ſymptoms are fully eſtabliſhed, we may indeed watch their progreſs, and detail all their variations; we may afford ſlight and partial relief to accidental exacerbations of pain, or to the derangements of particular organs, but, *ſerius ocyus verſatur urna*, the fate of the ſufferer is determined, and medicine cannot accompliſh a reprieve. It is therefore to the early threatenings of pulmonary ſymptoms, that the author juſtly calls the moſt ſerious attention of the reader; it is to the neglect of theſe threatenings, to the trifling with a common cold, that the majority of conſumptive patients owe that forlorn condition, in which medicine can only exert its palliative means, and ſmooth the avenues to the grave. There is in this work too much anxiety to maintain the doctrines of Brown to their full extent; to which few rational theoriſts can follow him.

A treatiſe "*On the Functions and Diſeaſes of the Stomach*," by Dr. STONE, has not added any material information to the common ſtock upon that ſubject.

There are a few others of minor value, whoſe titles may be added, viz. a pamphlet by Dr. SUTTON, "*On the Remittent Fever which attacks the Troops in this Climate*," and for the cure of which the author recommends ſuch a copious diſcharge of the vital fluid, as would entitle him to the honour of a degree in the ſchool of Sangrado.

A ſmall volume by Dr. JOHNSTON, "*On Urinary Stone and Gravel*;" and another by Mr. ROBERTSON, "*On the Effects of Tincture of Cantharides*," taken internally, in ſeveral diſeaſes.

## BIOGRAPHY.

In biography, our materials for the preſent Retroſpect are particularly rich. It may be ſufficient to enumerate in the outſet, the lives of Lope de Vega Carpio, Mr. Cumberland, Doctor Beattie, and a Traveller in retirement.

The "*Life of Lope de Vega*," by Lord HOLLAND, is not merely intereſting as a narrative, but from the account of De Vega's writings, proves one of the moſt valuable contributions that has lately been made to our knowledge of Spaniſh literature. He was born at Madrid, November the 25th, 1562; and compoſed ſeveral dramas of four Acts, each, before he was twelve years of age. While at ſchool, he ſeems to have been ſeized with that reſtleſs ſpirit of adventure, by which his countrymen were then ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed; though he afterwards ſtudied philoſophy at Alcala, and was received with great diſtinction by the Duke of Alva. His firſt work of magnitude was the 'Arcadia,' which he dedicated to his patron, whoſe family he quitted on his marriage. A duel, after this, occaſioned by his wit, drove him for ſome years o

Valencia, and on his return to Madrid, the death of his wife made him endeavour to diſſipate his melancholy by embarking in the Spaniſh expedition of 1588. During this calamitous voyage, in which he had the good fortune to eſcape, he wrote his 'Hermoſura de Angelica,' in continuation of Arioſto. On his return in 1590, he married again, and became better known than ever for the eaſe and rapidity with which his verſes were compoſed. The loſs of his ſecond wife, and of his only ſon, about ſeven years afterwards, appear to have thrown a heavy gloom upon his mind; and having acted for a ſhort period as under-ſecretary to the Inquiſition, he took orders, and in 1609 became a brother of St. Francis. His 'Jeruſalem Conqueſtada,' was his next work of conſpicuous reputation: but the Plays and Epics which ſucceeded, form a multitude too numerous for us to notice by their titles. A letter from Pope Urban the eighth, on the 'Corona Tragica,' (a poem on the Queen of Scots,) with the degree of Doctor in Theology, now confirmed his popularity: and to uſe Lord Holland's words 'his poetry became as advantageous to his fortune as his fame. He was courted, received, and rewarded every where; but his application of the ſums he obtained, partook too much of the ſpirit of the nation which beſtowed them. Improvident and indiſcriminate charity ran away with his gains; and rendered his life unprofitable to his friends and uncomfortable to himſelf. His poetical labours, however, were continued to the cloſe of life; when his devotional habits degenerated into melancholy, and his exiſtence is ſuppoſed to have been ſhortened in ſome degree by the voluntary diſciplines to which he made himſelf a victim. He died on the 26th of Auguſt, 1635. Such was Lope de Vega; whoſe extraordinary genius was equalled by his vanity; and his profuſion by his ſuperfiition. Twenty-one million three hundred thouſand of his lines are ſaid to have been printed: and eighteen hundred of his plays to have been acted.' The critical examination of Lope's works, is a ſubject too long and intereſting to be treated here To afford a clear conception of his manner in dramatic compoſition, Lord Holland has analyzed a play which he conceives to be one of the beſt among the voluminous remains of his works. Lord Holland's criticiſms on the reſt of his compoſitions are equally impartial: but they are perhaps of leſs conſequence, as de Vega is now chiefly remembered in his own country only as a dramatic writer.

Mr. Wooll's "*Biographical Memoirs of Dr. Joſeph Warton*," have too much the air of a profeſſed eulogium. A ſmall volume of facts, accompanied by a few criticiſms on his works, a ſelection from his correſpondence, and ſome of the beſt ſpecimens of his talent for poetry, was all the public could expect concerning the late maſter of Wincheſter ſchool. But we are here preſented with a quarto, at the price of one pound ſeven ſhillings.

The "*Memoirs of Richard Cumberland*" compoſe a very intereſting volume: here and there, perhaps, the thread of the ſtory is ſpun out too long; and the anecdotes and characters of contemporaries, promiſed in the title, are not ſo numerouſly interſperſed as we expected; but they are the memoirs of a man who has mixed with mankind, and though he is now in the vale of years, it muſt not be forgotten that he has written voluminouſly, and written well.

Mr. Cumberland ſtates himſelf to be deſcended from anceſtors illuſtrious for their piety, benevolence, and erudition. His great-grandfather, by the father's ſide, was Dr. Richard Cumberland, biſhop of Peterborough; his maternal grandfather, Dr. Bentley. The latter, he particularly ſtates, was neither cynical, as ſome have repreſented him, nor overbearing and faſtidious in the degree he has been deſcribed by many. Mr. Cumberland himſelf was born in the Maſter's Lodgings, at Trinity College, Cambridge, on February the 19th, 1732. During the earlieſt years of his life, he confeſſes himſelf hardly to have repaid the patience of his teachers. The death of Dr. Bentley, however, became an era in the hiſtory of his mind and character; he was ſuddenly diligent, and made his taſk his delight. His ear and his taſte for poetry, we find, were firſt formed by his mother, during the intervals from ſchool. From the ſchool at Bury, Mr. Cumberland was tranſplanted to Weſtminſter, and admitted under Dr. Nichols; whence in his fourteenth year he was removed to the college, over which his grandfather had preſided, and where, after a little loſt time and an exhortation from the maſter, he applied himſelf cloſely to his academical ſtudies. The exerciſes of the Cambridge ſchools are deſcribed in a very formidable manner. Mr. Cumberland's ſtudies, it ſhould ſeem, were too ſtrong for his conſtitution; but he was

was at laſt gratified with a high ſtation, as a bachelor, among the wranglers of his year. Mr. Cumberland's next change was for the ſituation of private confidential ſecretary to Lord Halifax, who then preſided at the Board of Trade. He was ſhortly after choſen fellow of his college. Lord Halifax however, before a very long time, became an ex-miniſter, and Mr. Cumberland, of courſe, an ex-ſecretary. He now ſeems to have turned his mind with enthuſiaſm to the drama, which had very frequently, in hours of relaxation, afforded him amuſement: though his firſt attempt, deſigned for repreſentation, was refuſed by Mr. Garrick. At the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, Lord Halifax was honoured with the high office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Cumberland went in his ſuite. The ſuperannuated politics of that time, of courſe, are in ſome meaſure introduced. Mr. Cumberland, it ſeems, was offered a baronetage, but declined the honour. After Lord Halifax returned to England, our author entered upon a new line of life, and became clerk of the reports to the Board of Trade; an office of no great labour, and which gave him leiſure to addreſs himſelf to other ſtudies. With the plots, the merits, or the defects of Mr. Cumberland's theatrical productions, our Retroſpect has no concern. We prefer ſuch parts of the volume as relate anecdotes of thoſe in whoſe ſociety he lived, and whoſe very names are ſufficient to attract the reader's notice. The portrait of Soame Jenyns is evidently drawn from life, and is truly entertaining. Foote is completely characterized in a ſingle ſtory; and the anecdotes of Goldſmith and Johnſon will be peruſed with complacency by all who read them. The acceſſion of Lord George Germain to the ſeals of the colonial department, was followed by Mr. Cumberland's promotion, and he found in his new principal a faithful friend. A commiſſion which took him to Spain, however, materially changed the complexion of his life: it is enough, perhaps, to ſay that it was unſucceſsful; and that, if his own narrative is correct, he appears to have been harſhly treated by the miniſter who employed him. In order to relieve himſelf from the embarraſſments occaſioned by his expenditure there, he was under the neceſſity of ſacrificing his patrimony; beſide which, nearly one half of his official income was ſwept away by the reform which diſſolved the board of trade, leaving him but a very moderate remnant. The laſt twenty years of his life have been principally paſſed at Tunbridge Wells, in the enjoyment of literary eaſe.

Such is the principal outline of Mr. Cumberland's memoirs. As we have already mentioned, they are occaſionally relieved by characters and anecdotes of others: one of the moſt ſtriking, perhaps, is that which informs us that Dr. Johnſon, in the midſt of literary exertion, was neceſſitated to ſubſiſt himſelf for a conſiderable ſpace of time on the ſcanty pittance of fourpence halfpenny per day. Another portion of the volume which carries a lively intereſt, is that which relates to the miſſion into Spain. Mr. Cumberland's ſketches, both of the face of the country, and the manners of the people, are ſpirited.

The intereſt which a father muſt be allowed to feel in the diſplay of premature abilities by a child who had not attained his ſeventh year, is a ſufficient apology for "Mr. Malkin's *Memoirs of his Son.*" They contain proofs of early genius, aſtoniſhing even to thoſe who are without the partiality of parents; though at the ſame time we muſt own, they are better adapted for the peruſal of private friends than general diſtribution. The poetry of Mr. Blake, inſerted in the dedication, does not riſe above mediocrity; as an artiſt he appears to more advantage.

Sir William Forbes's "*Life of Dr. Beattie,*" is ſimilar, in the nature of its compoſition, to that of Cowper by Mr. Hayley: the moſt intereſting of Dr. Beattie's letters connecting the narrative at proper periods. Many of theſe letters, Sir William Forbes affirms, with juſtice, will be found of no inconſiderable value, as containing the opinions on literary ſubjects of one who was himſelf ſo excellent a judge, and ſo eminent an example, of what is moſt valuable in philoſophy, poetry, or criticiſm. The firſt ſection of the work contains the incidents of Dr. Beattie's life, from his birth at Lawrence-kirk in 1735, to his eſtabliſhment at Aberdeen in 1758: a relation, perhaps, of no peculiar intereſt; though we learn from it that he was initiated in Engliſh poetry by the peruſal of Ogilvie's Virgil, and that the habits of his mind received an early bias from the ſcenic beauties round his native village. Dr. Blackwell, under whom he ſtudied at Mariſchal college, was the firſt perſon who gave him reaſon to believe that he was poſſeſſed of any genius. The ſecond

ſection

ſection carries us through a ſhorter, but a more engaging period: from his eſtabliſhment at Aberdeen to the publication of his Eſſay on Truth in 1770. The event of his election to be one of the uſhers of the grammar-ſchool at Aberdeen, humble as the appointment was, removed him from obſcurity; and in two years we find him raiſed, on Dr. Duncan's death, to the profeſſorſhip of natural philoſophy in the univerſity, a ſituation of much reſpectability, where he could give full ſcope to his talents, and indulge his favourite propenſity of communicating knowledge of the moſt important nature, and thus promoting the beſt intereſts of mankind. The courſe of lectures which, in this capacity, he firſt delivered to his pupils, he continued gradually to improve by repeated ſtudy, till he brought them to that ſtate of perfection of which ſome idea may be formed from the publication of his work, entitled "Elements of Moral Science." Having obſerved that it was not ſolely to ethics, metaphyſics, and logic, that Dr. Beattie had devoted his time and attention at this period, Sir William Forbes introduces his firſt letter, addreſſed to Dr. Ogilvie, containing an excellent critique on Richardſon's "Clariſſa," followed by an account of the firſt publication of Dr. Beattie's Poems; whence, to the end of the ſection, the pages are principally occupied by Dr. Beattie's literary correſpondence. The moſt valuable of the letters, it is probable, are thoſe on Italian literature, on Rouſſeau's Miſcellanies, the Henriade, and the Eſſay on Truth; with Dr. Gregory's letter on the alarming progreſs of infidelity. In the third ſection of the Life, which carries us on to the death of Dr. Beattie's ſon in 1790, we find a ſtill greater variety of entertainment; and the Letters, during the remainder of the work, afford ſome of the moſt valuable materials that could have been obtained for the literary hiſtory of the laſt century. The criticiſms which Mr. Gray communicated to Dr. Beattie on the *firſt* canto of the "Minſtrel," only lead us to regret that ſo valuable a friend ſhould have died before the publication of the ſecond. The relation of Dr. Beattie's interview with the King, in 1773, we ſhould have quoted, had it not already appeared in one or two Reviews. Another important portion of this part of the work, relates to the propoſition which was made him to become a member of the church of England, a propoſition not only flattering but advantageous; the admirable reply to which did the higheſt credit, as well to the purity of Dr. Beattie's principles, as to the integrity of his mind. This refuſal, with that of the Edinburgh profeſſorſhip of moral philoſophy, formed a remarkable period in his life. The misfortune which Dr. Beattie had long dreaded, the loſs of one ſo dear to him as his eldeſt ſon, was now faſt advancing. In his letters to his friends, for ſeveral months preceding, he had given a melancholy preſage of what was about to happen; and the piety and reſignation with which he viewed its approach, were truly edifying. The letter to the Ducheſs of Gordon, which gives an account of the event having actually taken place, was worthy of himſelf, and cannot be peruſed without a deep ſenſe of what he muſt have ſuffered on the occaſion. The ſucceſſive loſſes of his ſiſter, his mother, and, in 1796, of his only ſurviving ſon, ſeem completely to have unhinged his mind. The latter of theſe loſſes was followed by a temporary, though total, want of memory in regard of all that related to his child. "Many times (ſays Sir William Forbes) he could not recollect what had become of him; and after ſearching in every room of the houſe, he would ſay to his niece, Mrs. Glennie, 'You may think it ſtrange, but I muſt aſk you if I have a ſon, and where he is?' She then felt herſelf under the painful neceſſity of bringing to his recollection his ſon Montagu's ſufferings, which always reſtored him to reaſon. And he would often, with many tears, expreſs his thankfulneſs that he had no child, ſaying, 'How could I have borne to ſee their elegant minds mangled with madneſs?*' When he looked for the laſt time on the dead body of his ſon, he ſaid, 'I have now done with the world:' and he ever after ſeemed to act as if he thought ſo; for he never applied himſelf to any ſort of ſtudy, and anſwered but few of the letters he received from the friends whom he moſt valued. Yet the receiving a letter from an old friend never failed to put him in ſpirits for the reſt of the day. Muſic, which had been his great delight, he could not endure, after the death of his eldeſt ſon, to hear from others; and he diſliked his own favourite violoncello. A few months before Montagu's death, he did begin to play a little by way of accompaniment when

* Alluding, no doubt, to their mother's melancholy ſituation.

Montagu

Montagu ſung; but after he loſt him, when he was prevailed on to touch the violoncello, he was always diſcontented with his own performance, and at laſt ſeemed to be unhappy when he heard it. The only enjoyment he ſeemed to have was in books, and the ſociety of a very few old friends."

Dr. Beattie's ſufferings were now drawing to a concluſion. In the beginning of April, 1799, he had a ſtroke of palſy, which for eight days ſo affected his ſpeech that he could not make himſelf underſtood, and even forgot ſome of the moſt material words of every ſentence. At different periods after this, he had returns. The laſt took place on the 5th of October, 1802: it deprived him altogether of the power of motion; and he continued to languiſh in this melancholy condition till the 18th of Auguſt, 1803, when he died, in the 68th year of his age, without any pain or apparent ſtruggle.

At the cloſe of the work, which is accompanied by a portrait and fac-ſimile of Dr. Beattie's writing, Sir William Forbes has ſubjoined a large appendix of notes and illuſtrations; forming altogether one of the moſt valuable works we have ever peruſed in biography. There are parts alſo which exhibit Sir William Forbes himſelf in a light ſcarcely leſs amiable than that in which he has ſhewn the labours and the actions of his friend. —Alas! ſince our review was written, the biographer is, himſelf, no more.

A more entertaining work than the "*Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement*," will not eaſily be found. It is the Life of M. Dutens, or (as he calls himſelf throughout) *Duchillon*; known to the literary world, not only for the variety but the merit of his publications, and particularly as the collector and editor of Leibnitz. The memoirs themſelves were written between the years 1775 and 1805. M. Dutens' family were proteſtants. His father, at an early period of life, feeling himſelf deprived of many advantages in France on account of his religion, determined to ſettle in England; but found the climate of the country ſo unfavourable to his health, that he was neceſſitated to return. M. Dutens himſelf, however, who was a younger ſon, took an early opportunity of executing what his father had only projected, and with little reluctance quitted a country where every avenue to fortune and diſtinction was cloſed againſt him. The hiſtory of his earlier years we ſhall paſs over, obſerving only that the deſcription of them is expreſſed very much in the manner of Le Sage. They appear to have formed a ſingular tiſſue of adventure. On his firſt arrival in England, he was recommended to the celebrated Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. From private interference, however, he became neglected, and went back to his native country in chagrin; but being recalled by letters from his uncle, he was at laſt recommended as private tutor to the ſon of Mr. Wyche. His deſcription of himſelf in this portion of the work is at once frank and modeſt.

"It was then (he obſerves) that, inquiring of myſelf what knowledge I had to communicate to another, I ſtood confounded at my own ignorance. Excepting hiſtory, poetry, and romance, I had read nothing; I had ſo neglected my Latin, that I had almoſt forgotten even that; and it was with this miſerable ſtock of learning, that I pretended to ſet myſelf up for a tutor, to inſtruct the mind of a young man of fortune. The ſentiments of honour and truth, upon which I prided myſelf, almoſt induced me to avow my incapacity; but I was emboldened by the reflection, that it was not too late to remedy theſe defects. I was young, and had ſome talents; now was the time to employ them. I conſidered that my pupil was only twelve years old; that he was not in a ſtate to detect my deficiency, and that before he had exhauſted my preſent ſtock of learning, I ſhould have conſiderably added to it. I, therefore, inſtantly ſet about to recover my Latin, which coſt me but little application; I roſe conſtantly at day-break, and devoted to the ſtudy of the beſt authors all the time that could be ſpared from my pupil. I then directed his attention to the ſtudy of hiſtory and geography; and I acquired a knowledge of the latter ſcience myſelf while I was teaching it to him. I gave him leſſons in Latin, and his father was deſirous that I ſhould alſo teach him Greek and the mathematics; but I always found ſome excuſe for deferring thoſe ſtudies. I was obliged at laſt to confeſs the truth; and, when I expected to hear the reproaches of Mr. Wyche, he ſaid, 'Do not let that diſtreſs you: I would myſelf undertake theſe branches of his education, but to teach children is no eaſy taſk; I had, therefore, rather make you my pupil, and you will then teach him. It will afford me pleaſure to read over the claſſics:

claſſics: it will, as it were, make me young again. By this arrangement we ſhall all be gainers, and we will begin to-morrow.' Accordingly, he had the patience to explain the Greek and Latin authors to us, which he did with wonderful perſpicuity; and he appeared as much pleaſed with the rapid progreſs which he perceived I made, as if I had been his own ſon."

The deſcription of the worthy family in which M. Dutens was now ſettled, affords a lively intereſt to the reader. The death of his pupil, however, put an end to his occupation; though he remained with Mr. Wyche till 1758; when he became ſecretary to Mr. Mackenzie, the envoy-extraordinary from Great Britain to the court of Turin: on whoſe return to England, on the death of George II., M. Dutens was made *chargé des affaires*, in which ſituation he remained till 1762. Mr. Mackenzie, who was ſtill mindful of his friend, obtained the offer for him from the Duke of Northumberland, who was then viceroy, of a deanry in Ireland. This M. Dutens refuſed; but, by another arrangement, quitted Turin, and became poſſeſſed of a living of 800l. a year in England. Soon after this he accompanied Lord Algernon Percy, firſt to France and afterwards in the tour of Europe. Another return to England ſettled him quietly on his living of Elſdon, till, when Lord Mountſtuart ſucceeded to the poſt which Mr. Mackenzie had held, he went once more, in an unofficial capacity, to Piedmont. For a ſhort period he acted again as *chargé des affaires*, during Lord Mountſtuart's abſence in England. On his return, M. Dutens quitted Turin, and having paſſed a ſhort reſidence in Lombardy and France, arrived finally among his friends in England. In 1786, he was ſolicited by Lord Walſingham to go as ſecretary of the embaſſy to Spain; but was diſappointed, in conſequence of his patron's reſigning the appointment for that of poſtmaſter-general. Since that period M. Dutens has lived in retirement, enjoying only the ſociety of his private friends and literary eaſe. Throughout the four volumes, whoſe outlines only are here noticed, a variety of curious and intereſting anecdotes are interſperſed. Thoſe which relate to the "Man in the Iron Maſk" are entirely new. The fifth volume is entitled "*Dutenſiana*," containing a collection of ſuch obſervations, anecdotes, facts, ſketches, traits of wit, diſquiſitions, and opinions, as M. Dutens in a courſe of thirty years had collected in his common-place book; a large portion of which were inſerted in his "*Memoires d'un Voyageur*," in 1782.

### TRAVELS, VOYAGES, &c.

"*Travels from Buenos Ayres, by Potoſi to Lima; by* ANTHONY ZECHARIAH HELMS. *With Notes by the Tranſlator, containing Topographical Deſcriptions of the Spaniſh Poſſeſſions in South America, drawn from the lateſt and beſt Authorities.*"

The improvement which M. de Born of Vienna had introduced into metallurgy by a new method of amalgamation, attracted the attention of the court of Spain. The director general of the Mexican mines was accordingly ſent to Hungary, to engage expert German miners in the Spaniſh ſervice; the chief of whom were M. Helms and the Baron von Nordenflycht, the former being appointed director of the ſmelting-houſes and the proceſs of amalgamation, and the latter director-general of the mines in Peru. Accompanied by their families, a few negro ſervants, and the workmen under them, they ſailed from Cadiz for Buenos Ayres; and on the 29th of October, 1788, the ſpring ſeaſon in that part of the globe, began their journey in an oblique direction acroſs South America, through Tucuman, and over the Cordilleras, to Potoſi and Lima; an extent of way, amounting, from Buenos Ayres to Potoſi, to 1730 miles, and from thence, through Cuſco and Guancavelica, to 1300 miles. Inveſted with titles, but without real power, the ſtrangers ſoon found their plans of inſtruction thwarted and counteracted by the Spaniards. The ignorance of the American overſeers was too nearly connected with their individual intereſts, to make them wiſh for a reform. What became of the Baron von Nordenflycht we are not told; but Helms quitted his office in diſguſt, and embarked at Callao for Europe, after a reſidence of three years in America. Having been obliged to ſpend ſeven months in Madrid, to have the terms of his original agreement fulfilled, he at laſt obtained a ſmall penſion in reward for his ſervices and diſappointments; and lived lately at Vienna. In 1798, he publiſhed the account here given of his travels, which is in the proper ſenſe of the word *a Journal*: every page containing, unaltered, the remarks which were made and written down upon the ſpot. M. Helms, however, is only a miner:

miner and mineralogiſt; to the other parts of natural hiſtory he is a ſtranger; and even geographical and ſtatiſtical obſervations are very rarely interſperſed. Of Buenos Ayres itſelf we have only a few ſentences: the population, however, according to the moſt recent accounts, is under-rated; being placed at only from 24 to 30,000 inhabitants. At the diſtance of 73 miles from the capital, the travellers entered on the Pampas, a ſeries of uncultivated plains, ſtretching 300 miles weſtward to the foot of the Chili mountains, and about 1500 miles ſouthwards towards Patagonia. Theſe plains are fertile, and wholly covered with very high graſs; but for the moſt part uninhabited, and deſtitute of trees. They are the abode of innumerable herds of wild horſes, oxen, oſtriches, &c., which under the ſhade of the graſs find protection from the intolerable heat of the ſun; and are infeſted by wild tribes of Indians, who are deſcribed by M. Helms in few words: he ſays, they have no intercourſe with the civilized Indians or the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, and are in the higheſt degree dirty, ſavage, miſruſtful, and treacherous; they are ſtrong and enterpriſing, but eaſily diſmayed on the approach of danger. After a journey of 468 miles, Helms and his companions reached Cordova, a neat clean town, pleaſantly ſituated near a wood at the foot of a branch of the Andes. Of the Indians of Cordova, and its neighbourhood, our traveller gives a better character: *they* are deſcribed as, in fact, the only induſtrious claſs of the community. The town of Tucuman, which was the next they came to, is ſituated 450 miles from Cordova. The wealth of both towns conſiſts in their mules and cattle, and their chief commerce ariſing from the intercourſe between Potoſi and Buenos Ayres. The population of Salta, the capital of the province of Tucuman, is reckoned at 9000 ſouls. Here the leſs elevated ridges and promontories terminate; and M. Helms and his companions, quitting their carriages, proſecuted the reſt of their journey on mules. The celebrated mines of Potoſi, 1873 Engliſh miles from Buenos Ayres, are next deſcribed; and the ignorance of the Spaniards in working them bitterly lamented. By their method of amalgamation, it is repreſented, they were ſcarcely able to gain two-thirds of the ſilver contained in the *paco-ore*; and that for every mark of pure ſilver gained, they deſtroyed one, and frequently two, marks of quickſilver. Indeed, all the operations at the mines of Potoſi, whether of ſtamping, ſifting, waſhing, quickening, or roaſting the ore, are ſtated to have been conducted in a manner, not only ſlovenly, but waſteful and unſcientific; and even, at laſt, the endeavours of the Germans to remove the evils were rejected by the Spaniſh overſeers. Lima, to which our travellers' views were ultimately directed, was ſtill at the diſtance of 1300 miles; many of the towns in the early part of the way to which, appear not to have recovered from the deſtruction which they ſuffered during the inſurrection of the Indians in 1779. The royal mine of Guancavelica, and its produce, are particularly deſcribed, as well as the city of Lima: the latter, in point of population, is repreſented to have declined. Throughout, the mineral contents of South America, as far as it was viſited by M. Helms, appear to be very accurately noticed: though we think the poſitive riches which are annually produced from it, eſtimated rather beyond than within the truth. From Lima our traveller had orders to proceed to the province of Tarma, as ſuperintendant of the celebrated mines of Paſco.

Other particulars, methodically arranged, relating to the various countries belonging to Spain in South America, are given by the Engliſh editor in an Appendix. M. Helms's work in its own nature was confined, and rendered ſuch an addition neceſſary. Though haſtily drawn up, it contains many facts and elucidations which we do not remember to have met with before.

Another, though apparently leſs valuable, work on our recent capture in South America is, "*A Summary Account of the Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, or La Plata: including its Geographical Poſition, Climate, Aſpect of the Country, Natural Productions, Commerce, Government, and State of Society and Manners. Extracted from the beſt Authorities.*"

Hitherto the jealouſy of the Spaniſh government has prevented us from obtaining any thing like an accurate knowledge of her South American colonies. From the ſpirit and activity of new ſettlers, however, we may hope for more extenſive information; though it muſt be owned, that the parched and uncultivated waſtes with which the interior of South America abounds, may prove ſome hindrance to geographical and ſtatiſtical enquirers.

"*The Stranger in Ireland: or a Tour in the Southern and Weſtern Parts of that Country, in the Year* 1805, *by* JOHN CARR, *Eſq.*"

The honour of knighthood, which ſince the publication of this volume has been conferred upon its author by the Lord Lieutenant, is a ſufficient indication of the credit of the work at Dublin. Its profeſſed object is the illuſtration of the Iriſh character; including an account of the preſent ſtate of ſociety in the country, its political economy, national manners, public buildings, &c.

The ſhort deſcription of Stratford upon Avon, on the road to Holyhead, is perhaps the moſt characteriſtic ſketch in the firſt or preliminary chapter. The ſecond opens with a deſcription of the bay of Dublin. In another portion of the work we find the author directing his attention to the courſe of exchange, and the deplorable ſtate of the Iriſh coin. His obſervations on the latter deſerve the attention of the legiſlature. The deſcription of Dublin is long and circumſtantial.

The firſt excurſion which Sir John Carr made from the metropolis of Ireland was into the county of Wicklow; in which, after relating ſuch particulars as a traveller would moſt deſire to know, he ſhews, both by his pen and pencil, that they who enjoy the beauties of nature will find the ſcenery of this part of the country richly worthy of their attention. The peculiarities of character which mark the Iriſh gentleman are pourtrayed with fidelity; as well as the condition and character of the Iriſh peaſantry: the latter aided by a multitude of ſuch anecdotes as beſt diſplay their native ſhrewdneſs.

The ſecond excurſion on which our author adventured was from Dublin to the Lakes of Killarney, proceeding by the way of Limerick, and returning by that of Cork. The Bog of Allen he points out as a ſource of uncommon ſurprize, curioſity, and amuſement. It reſembled, at a diſtance, a vaſt brown lake, and was once covered with the fineſt foreſt-trees, now buried under its dreary ſurface. It croſſes ſeveral counties, and contains 300,000 acres. How bogs of this kind are produced, our author obſerves, is a ſubject which, like the attributable cauſe of moſt phenomena, is involved in philoſophical conjecture. Underneath their ſurface, at a conſiderable depth, whole foreſts of proſtrate trees, apparently burnt off from the roots, are found, and the roots remain faſt in the ground; and ſo antiſeptic is the nature of the extraordinary maſs which covers them, that the fineſt oaks, fir, and yew, with all their branches, are conſtantly dug up in ſo perfect, or rather in ſo improved a condition, that they are preferred to the wood of the ſame ſort of trees felled by the woodman. The particulars relating to theſe bogs ſeem highly deſerving of attention.

The moſt valuable, however, of the remarks on this route relate to the aſſemblage of the beauties of nature, which are as grand here as any country can boaſt of. We ſhall quote a ſhort ſpecimen from what relates to the Upper Lake of Killarney.

"Glenaa, always the great object of the Lakes, and whom I had never contemplated before ſo cloſely, notwithſtanding his ſpoliation, roſe with uncommon majeſty before us: upon his rocky and indented ſhores, the fineſt arbutus, or ſtrawberry trees, were in berry and bloſſom too; whilſt its ſouthern ſide preſented a varied covering of the tops of oak, aſh, pine, birch-trees, and alder; white thorn yew, and holly, growing wild, and blending their different greens with great luxuriance: here, a neat little cottage peeped upon us from ſome unexpected openings; there, the ſmoke, curling above the tree-tops, pointed to its concealment; whilſt groupes of grazing cattle enlivened the whole. From a ſolid detached rock, apparently without any ſoil, we remarked a yew-tree growing. In Ruſſian Finland, I remember having ſeen ſeveral firs growing, without any vegetable mould, upon the tops of maſſes of granite; they were ſupported by long fibrous roots which claſped the rock, and which I was able to overturn with eaſe."

To follow the author minutely through his tour would be impoſſible. His work deſcribes a ſtate of ſociety, not only intereſting, but unuſual; and evinces that with regard to the interior of Ireland much is ſtill to be learnt, both in a phyſical, a moral, and a political point of view. We truſt it will form an opening to a more complete knowledge of the country. Of the views which adorn it, thoſe of the Upper Lake of Killarney, and the Entrance of the Durgle, are perhaps the moſt elegant.

It is ſufficient, probably, to ſay of "*The Belgian Traveller; or a Tour through Holland, France, and Switzerland, during the Years* 1804 *and* 1805, in

*in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to a Minister of State*," that it is edited by the AUTHOR OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PLUTARCH; whose defamatory productions have been perused with too much eagerness by our countrymen. The traveller himself, we are told, was a Brabant nobleman. He gives no account of the countries or places through which he professes to have passed; but contents himself with exhibiting a catalogue of crimes and improbabilities: such as may be found in the Memoirs of Talleyrand, and in the Secret History of the Cabinet of St. Cloud. The present work is in four volumes octavo.

In this class, also, we shall place the "*Letters from Paraguay*," by JOHN CONSTANCE DAVIE, Esq."

His voyage appears to have originated in a disappointment of a tender nature; and he embarked first for America. Having resided some time at New York, he determined to proceed on a trading voyage to Botany Bay, and accordingly provided himself with a stock of *old clothes*. In the latitude of Rio de Janeiro, however, the ship was overtaken by a storm, and forced into Monte Video; where, after recovering from an illness of three months' continuance, Mr. Davie was detained a prisoner by order of the government. He afterwards succeeded in procuring an appointment to attend one of the fathers of the convent of St. Dominic, at Buenos Ayres, on a mission to Rioja Major; where, during the insurrection of the Indians, he was saved by a native, and afterwards got back to Buenos Ayres. The portion of Mr. Davie's correspondence here submitted to the public, appears to have been addressed to a friend at New York. It is light and volatile, and with fewer details which illustrate the condition of the country through which he passed, than we expected. Indeed, at Buenos Ayres, the good fathers of St. Dominic seem to have attracted the greatest share of his attention. The last time he was heard of was at Conception in Chili, so long ago as 1805.

FINE ARTS.

Foremost in this class, rather than among the Travels, we place Mr. TAPPEN'S "*Professional Observations on the Architecture of the principal Ancient and Modern Buildings in France and Italy; with Remarks on the Painting and Sculpture; and a concise Local Description of the Countries.*"

They were written from sketches and memoranda, made during the short peace which allowed our countrymen to visit that portion of the continent which has been so long the best repository of the Arts. The author is an architect. In tracing the outline of the beauties and defects which seem to mark the principal structures, the information he gives is at once concise and satisfactory; and though his style may not in every trifling instance be correct, it does not stand in need of the apology with which the preface closes. We have seen few professional works written with more freedom than the present. His reflections on the arts are found; and they appear to most advantage when they relieve the dullness of technical description. To follow him minutely through his route would be impossible, as it would exceed the limits to which our Retrospect confines us. A few of the more prominent descriptions, or more useful criticisms, are all that we can notice. Omitting all that relates to the modern buildings of France, whether at St. Cloud, the Louvre, or Versailles, it may be enough to say, that the cathedral of Amiens, the amphitheatre, the temple of Diana, and the aqueduct at Nismes, appear to have been worthy objects of attention. At Pisa, our author canvasses the different opinions which relate to the construction of the celebrated tower, the upper part of which is nearly fifteen feet out of the perpendicular: he attributes its inclination to a partial compression of the earth at the time when the building was but half finished, because from the third story the whole appears to have received a more upright direction. The architects, he says, were aware of their danger; and though they were not deterred from prosecuting the work, they here began to counteract the mischief, by increasing the height of the columns on the inclined side, so as to approach by slow degrees to the level of the other; and thus throwing the centre of gravity, as much as they could, within the base of the tower. The Duomo, the Baptistery, and the Campo Santo, are the next principal objects in this neighbourhood. The description of the Tuscan ladies, however, evinces an attention to something more than the mere works of art. At Florence, Viterbo, and Rome, both the descriptions and criticisms are extended; and in condensing his remarks Mr. Tappen appears to have taken advantage of the works of the best professional writers who have gone before him: Vitruvius,

Serlio, and Deſgodetz, are continually referred to, and ſome miſtakes of the two latter are corrected. In many parts of his work, but particularly in his obſervations on the amphitheatre of Veſpaſian, Mr. Tappen reprobates a practice among modern architects, which has been but too frequently exemplified in the buildings of this country: the breaking and diviſion of entablatures into ſmall parts, where no purpoſe is to be anſwered. Students, it ſhould ſeem, have very often copied the antique, without at all referring to the views which muſt have evidently influenced the ancient architect when framing his deſign. They have ſeem entablatures broken in triumphal arches, and have introduced ſuch into temples and ordinary buildings. To give a full idea of all our author's obſervations here would be impoſſible. His criticiſms on the relics of ancient Rome are valuable; but his obſervations on the architectural compoſition of the more modern ſtructures are particularly good. We cannot but expreſs a wiſh, that every profeſſional traveller would make as active an uſe of his diſcernment

In this claſs alſo, rather than with the Topography, we mention Mr. Britton's "*Hiſtorical Account of Corſham Houſe in Wiltſhire.*" It is prefaced by an eſſay on the progreſs and preſent ſtate of the fine arts, with a brief account of the different ſchools, and a review of the progreſſive and preſent ſtate of the arts in England. The catalogue of the pictures at Corſham Houſe contains no leſs than 213 articles, principally by the old Italian maſters; with a few portraits illuſtrative of Engliſh Hiſtory. It is followed by biographical ſketches of the painters whoſe works conſtitute the collection; and at the cloſe we have the hiſtory of the manſion in a compreſſed form. It appears to have been built toward the cloſe of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about 1582, by William Halliday, Eſq., an alderman and ſheriff of London, whoſe daughter and coheireſs was married to Sir Edward Hungerford; and in 1747 it was purchaſed by Paul Methuen, Eſq., the father of the preſent poſſeſſor. This gentleman made conſiderable alterations and additions to the houſe, and employed Mr. Launcelot Brown, both as his architect and landſcape-gardener. The more modern additions, in the lighter Gothic taſte, have been made from the deſigns of John Naſh, Eſq.; and the improvements of the pleaſure-grounds by Mr. Repton. From the title of this work, we certainly expected to have found a larger portion of the volume devoted to the immediate hiſtory of the manſion. There are many readers to whom the biographical notices may be found particularly uſeful.

Another, and a very elegant publication, which we ſhall notice in this claſs, is comprized in the "*Eſſays on the Anatomy of Expreſſion in Painting,*" by Mr. Charles Bell; a work which ſupplies the painter with a proper application of anatomical learning to the purpoſes of his profeſſion. With our brother critics we conſider it but as a prelude to a more extenſive and ſyſtematic production. The ſubject, in theſe eſſays, is very far from having been exhauſted.

"*Bath: illuſtrated by a Series of Views, from the Drawings of* John Claude Nattes," is one of the moſt ſuperb publications of the pictureſque kind that has of late appeared. The drawings ſeem to have been very faithfully made; and are ſufficiently numerous to give a complete idea, even to foreigners, of the beauty of Bath and its environs.

### POETRY.

Firſt, in the claſs of Poetry, we place Mr. Sims's edition of the "*Poetical Works of William Julius Mickle;*" with a Life of the Poet prefixed, chiefly compoſed from his private correſpondence, and from the information received from himſelf during an unreſerved intimacy of more than ſixteen years. Mr. Mickle, it ſeems, was born in the parſonage at Langholm, in the county of Dumfries, Sept. 29, 1734. His firſt publications, "Knowledge, an Ode," and "a Night-Piece," appeared about 1761, without his name. Previous to the production of theſe, however, he had embarked his fortunes in a brewery; where, finding the excurſions of the mind more pleaſurable than the calls of buſineſs, his affairs became deranged, and his creditors clamorous. Under accumulated difficulties he left Edinburgh for London, where he was noticed by Lord Lyttelton, whoſe patronage, except in the correction and recommendation of a few pieces of poetry, ended in profeſſions. Having relinquiſhed an engagement to go as merchant's clerk to Carolina, he was ſuddenly appointed corrector of the Clarendon preſs at Oxford, where he had reſided ſome time before; a ſituation much more congenial to his taſte and talents than mercantile purſuits. The tranſlation

translation of the Lusiad of Camoens, however, took him from it. This, the best effort of his pen, was received with kindness by the public; and afterwards gained him a friendly reception, when, in days of better fortune, he was taken to Lisbon by Commodore Johnstone. Toward the close of life, between the fortune he obtained by his marriage, and what he had acquired by his voyage to Portugal, he became possessed of such a competence as enabled him to enjoy literary leisure and independence, though losses and troubles, in a degree, still pursued him. In September, 1788, he composed "Elkdale Braes," the last of his productions; and died the next month, after a short illness, at Forrest Hill, near Oxford, in the mansion-house where Milton married his first wife, and where he composed some part of his Paradise Lost.

Of Mr. Mickle's Poems, which were never before published, the present volume offers five: An Elegy to the Memory of Frederic Prince of Wales; two Odes, on May-day and Vicissitude; a Fragment; and a Version of the Forty-eighth Psalm: beside which, there are seven other pieces which have not been introduced into any former edition of the author's works. Of these last, one of the best is Queen Emma, the two opening stanzas of which we here transcribe:

"O'er the hills of Cheviot beaming
Rose the silver dawn of May;
Hostile spears and helmets gleaming
Swell'd along the mountain gray.

Edwin's warlike horn resounded
Through the winding dales below,
And the echoing hills rebounded
The defiance of the foe."

The merit of Mr. Mickle's former poetry is too well known to require a testimony here.

Among the "*Miscellaneous Poetical Translations, by* Mr. Howes," that of the Batrachomyomachia is certainly the best. The verse both in this and in the translations from Anacreon is extremely neat.

The "*Wild Harp's Murmurs*," by Mr. Service, appear to have been written under few advantages, but are occasionally both humourous and happy. The "Cruelty of Fortune," is one of the best pieces in the volume.

The "*Monody to the Memory of Mr. Pitt*," though anonymous, bespeaks the pen of an experienced writer; it is formed upon a classical model, and deserves our approbation.

One or two more poems have appeared on the Fight off Trafalgar, but none that have a higher claim to praise than those which have been already noticed in a former Supplement.

Mr. Meyler's "*Poetical Amusement on the Journey of Life*," shews too many marks of haste; though, at the same time, we allow that many of his poems are both sweet and spirited. They are comprehended under four divisions; the serious, the theatric, the epigrammatic, and the miscellaneous. As a specimen, we select the

*Epitaph on a Youth.*

"Farewel, dear boy—whose early promise gave
Hopes, which alas! lie buried in the grave;
Dear boy, farewell—whose mild engaging mien
Cheer'd every heart, and brighten'd every scene;
Dear boy, farewell—till thou that period hail
When spotless virtue shall o'er death prevail,
When taking from the bursting grave thy flight,
Angels conduct thee to the realms of light."

"*Torrio-Whiggo-Machia*" is a political satire, in four cantos, the characters of which are as much in concealment as the author; though his verse is for the most part tolerably smooth.

The "*Ballads and Lyrical Pieces, by* Mr. Walter Scott," not having heretofore made their appearance in a collected form, have not met the voice of criticism. They are trifles, it is true, but with greater merit than trifles usually possess. As a specimen of Mr. Scott's best manner, we quote four stanzas from "Cadyow Castle," which contains a relation of the murder of the regent Murray:

"But who, o'er bush, o'er stream, and rock,
Rides headlong, with resistless speed,
Whose bloody poniard's frantic stroke
Drives to the leap his jaded steed;

"Whose cheek is pale, whose eye-balls glare
As one some vision'd sight that saw;
Whose hands are bloody, loose his hair?
—'Tis he! 'tis he! 'tis Bothwellhaugh!

"From gory selle, and reeling steed,
Sprung the fierce horseman with a bound,
And, reeking from the recent deed,
He dash'd his carbine on the ground.

"Sternly he spoke, 'Tis sweet to hear,
In good greenwood, the bugle blown;
But sweeter to Revenge's ear
To drink a tyrant's dying groan."

The

The poem in which antiquarian reſearch is moſt conſpicuous, is that of "Thomas the Rhymer."

Mr. JAMIESON'S "*Popular Ballads and Songs, from Tradition, Manuſcripts, and ſcarce Editions,*" form a very curious collection; though not altogether equal, perhaps, in taſte and intereſt, to the "Minſtrelſy of the Scottiſh Border." With the traditionary poetry he has interſperſed ſome poems of his own, which, however, he has judiciouſly diſtinguiſhed by affixing his name. "The Baron of Brackley," from tradition, is one of the moſt curious.

DRAMA.

Connected as much, perhaps, with the general progreſs of poetical literature, as with the more particular hiſtory of the Italian ſtage, is Mr. J. C. WALKER'S "*Hiſtorical and Critical Eſſay on the Revival of the Drama in Italy.*" He aſcribes its reſtoration to the rude effuſions of the Troubadours, who having ariſen in the eleventh century, paſſed occaſionally from Provence into Italy, and enlivened the convivial meetings in the reſpective courts of its petty ſtates; firſt, by the ſolo-recitation of their metrical tales, and afterwards by the interlocutory introduction of aſſiſtant characters: their productions thus gradually aſſuming a dramatic form. Among the works of Anſelm Fadit, he obſerves, (one of the moſt celebrated of the early troubadours), are enumerated both comedies and tragedies. Muſſato has alluded to ſuch exhibitions in the prologue to the tenth book of his "Geſta Italorum;" and in a chronicle of the twelfth century, it is ſaid, the praiſes of Orlando and Oliviero were ſung by hiſtriones in the ancient theatre of Milan; the entertainment concluding with inſtrumental muſic, and mimicry by mimics and buffoons. In imitation of theſe, we are told, Petrarch, about the middle of the fourteenth century, compoſed ſome dramatic ſketches; but that the firſt *regular dramas*, attempted in Italy, were imitations from the Latin. The earlieſt of theſe occur about the year 1300. To follow Mr. Walker's Eſſay, ſtep by ſtep, in the progreſs of the Italian drama, would exceed the limits of our Retroſpect. From evidences hitherto unexplored, he has traced the hiſtory of its exhibitions with due comprehenſion and accuracy. His ſelections from the different dramas evince a delicacy both of taſte and judgment; and, in tranſlation, he has given no mean ſpecimens of his own talent for poetry.

Having diſmiſſed the only work which concerns the Hiſtory of the Drama, we proceed to DRAMATIC COMPOSITIONS.

In "*Demetrius the Impoſtor*" we have the firſt attempt, we believe, that has been ever made to preſent a tranſlation from a Ruſſian tragedy. It was originally written by ALEXANDER SOUMAROKOVE, the father of the Ruſſian theatre, and has been ſkilfully tranſlated by a Ruſſian gentleman.

Mr. ALLINGHAM'S "*Weathercock*" holds a reſpectable place among our modern farces; though, it muſt be confeſſed, he has heightened it to an extravagant degree. "*We Fly by Night*," by Mr. COLMAN, is inferior to it.

Mr. GARDINER'S "*Sultana*" has ſomething like the mock-heroic in the dialogue: we cannot recommend it for the cloſet.

Mr. CUMBERLAND'S "*Hint to Huſbands*" is diſtinguiſhed by good ſenſe, good language, and juſt morality.

Mr. HOOKE'S two farces, "*The Inviſible Girl*" and "*Catch Him who can,*" may rank together. The intereſt which they carry ſeems hardly to juſtify their publication.

Mr. MANNERS'S "*Edgar, or Caledonian Feuds,*" a tragedy, had its foundation in Mrs. Radcliffe's novel of "The Caſtles of Athlin and Dunbayne;" the ſtory turning on the feuds of two families in the north of Scotland, in the feudal times. It has merit, and certainly may be ranked above the generality of modern dramas.

EDUCATION.

Mrs. PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD ſtill continues to exerciſe her pen for the benefit of the riſing generation. Her "*Excurſions in North America, deſcribed in Letters from a Gentleman and his young Companion to their Friends in England,*" is a very elegant and intereſting compilation; exhibiting the beſt parts of the moſt popular writers on the ſubject of North America, judiciouſly extracted and neatly put together.

Mr. COLQUHOUN'S "*Syſtem of Education for the Labouring Poor,*" treats upon a ſubject deeply intereſting to humanity. It is a ſolitary and an extraordinary fact that England, which boaſts the ſuperiority of her laws, the unparalleled excellence of her conſtitution, the unequalled advantages of her people, ſhould have made no proviſion for ſaving the children of thoſe people from the baſeneſs and miſeries of ignorance. How far the plans propoſed by Mr. Colquhoun may

may prove the most extensively useful, it is not for us to say. But we are certain he speaks truth, when he tells us that he shall consider himself amply repaid if the impressions which may be conveyed through this medium shall produce a disposition, on the part of the legislature, to accomplish the great object of a national education for the children of the poor.

From among the usual number of insipid productions, which have appeared under the denomination of

NOVELS AND ROMANCES,

"*The Wild Irish Girl, a National Story, by* Miss Owenson," must be distinguished as a work of superior merit. The design of the writer is so laudable, that had she executed it with only a mediocrity of success, her work would have been entitled to our praise. The talents which she displays in this novel are, however, of no common order. With an imagination exuberant almost to a blemish, Miss Owenson combines considerable knowledge of the world and of human nature; and we perceive in the Wild Irish Girl the fruits of much reading, blended with the results of actual and acute observation. The character of the Irish peasantry is drawn with a friendly, but at the same time, we think, a faithful pencil. Her delineations of Irish customs and manners are pictures from the life: and while they amuse by their vivacity, or interest by their pathos, they rectify the judgment of the reader upon an important subject, concerning which too many successful attempts have been made to mislead it.

Kotzebue has again made his appearance in an English dress, not as a dramatist or a traveller, but as a novellist. Two translations of this new work have come before us. One under the title of the "*Pastor's Daughter*," &c. in four volumes, which we are sorry to be obliged to declare reflects disgrace on English literature, and is calculated to injure the reputation of Kotzebue: so barbarous and cruel a murder of the English language has not often been committed in modern times. The other translation is published in three volumes, under the title of "*Kotzebue's Nouvellettes*;" and is a correct and elegant interpretation of the author. It comprises several interesting tales or little novels, which we have perused with great pleasure. They are replete with interest, and strongly marked by that mixture of the humourous and pathetic, which in the hands of such a master as Kotzebue never fails to delight. These stories are all literary gems; but we were particularly pleased with the "Vicar's Daughter," and a little pastoral tale, called "The Grave on the Hill."

Mr. Lewis's "*Feudal Tyrants*," is a romance from the German, or at least a German romance. We cannot rank it among the best things of this sort.

Mr. Lathom's "*Human Beings*" is respectable.

We do not recollect another production in this class of literature worth recording. We cannot help noticing, however, a catch-penny attempt to impose upon the public. The great success and unprecedented sale of Mr. Surr's "*Winter in London*," has induced some ingenious gentleman, or perhaps lady, to publish a novel under the title of "*A Summer at Brighton: being a Continuation of the Winter in London.*" The trade of continuations is as old as the time of Richardson and Fielding; when the Grub-street manufacturers of their day imposed upon the curiosity of the town "Pamela in High Life," and "Tom Jones in the Married State." The continuation of a successful work is always a dangerous, and (in our opinion) a mean expedient, even when attempted by the original author; but when, as in the present case, a most contemptible production, by some anonymous scribbler, is announced in such a manner as to induce an opinion that it is the work of a popular writer, we consider it in the light of a double fraud: it is picking the pockets of the public, and robbing the author of his reputation.

MISCELLANIES.

The first part of the "*Philosophical Transactions, for* 1806," contains nine memoirs. Two or three of the more curious we shall mention. "The Croonian Lecture on the Arrangement and Mechanical Action of the Muscles of Fishes," by Anthony Carlisle, Esq. contains many curious and valuable facts. "The Bakerian Lecture on the Force of Percussion," by Dr. Wollaston, will be read with interest by those who in the consideration of this subject are considered as Newtonians. The third article is an important one, by M. Buée, in French, "On Imaginary Quantities." Towards the close we have "An Account, by Mr. Home, of a small Lobe of the human Prostrate Gland, which has not

not before been taken notice of by Anatomiſts:" and the laſt paper is by Dr. HERSCHELL, "On the Quantity and Velocity of the Solar Motion."

The ſecond part of the "*Tranſactions*" conſiſts of thirteen memoirs. One of them contains "An Account of a Diſcovery of Native Minium," in a letter from JAMES SMITHSON, Eſq. In another, Profeſſor ROBERTSON offers "A new Demonſtration of the Binomial Theorem, when the Exponent is a poſitive or negative Fraction." But the moſt intereſting paper contains Mr. HOME'S "Obſervations on the Camel's Stomach, reſpecting the Water it contains, and the Reſervoirs in which that Fluid is incloſed; with an Account of ſome Peculiarities in the Urine." They were made from an animal purchaſed in a dying ſtate by the College of Surgeons in December 1805, and contain ſome facts which have not before been aſcertained. The laſt memoir preſents Dr. HERSCHELL'S "Obſervations and Remarks on the Figure, the Climate, and the Atmoſphere of Saturn, and its Ring."

The contents of the tenth volume of "*The Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy*," are, as uſual, ſeparated into the departments of *Science*, *Literature*, and *Antiquities*; of which the firſt is by far the moſt extenſive. Mr. MITCHELL'S "Account of a new ſemi-metallic Subſtance called Menacane, and its Ores," is a very valuable paper; though it may perhaps ſeem curious that the modern name of menacane, *titanium*, is not once mentioned by the author. The obſervations on the probable uſes to which it is applicable, may be found ſerviceable. Dr. EGAN'S "Experimental Inquiry into the Nature of Gravelly and Calculous Concretions in the Human Subject, and the Effects of Alkaline and Acid Subſtances on them, in and out of the Body," is written in too diffuſe a ſtyle: it might be compreſſed with great advantage into half its preſent bulk. The ſame remark will apply to Mr. LITTLE'S "Obſervations on the Metallic Compoſition for the Specula of Reflecting Teleſcopes;" although he ſeems to have paid great attention to the ſubject. Among the memoirs in the claſs of Polite Literature, Mr. PRESTON'S "Eſſay on the Queſtion, Whether the Origin and Progreſs of the Polite Arts in any Country, are connected with, and depend on, the political State of that Country," is highly creditable to its author; as well as Mr. WALKER'S Eſſay "on the Origin of Romantic Fabling in Ireland."

The Proverbs of the Emperor Ali, "*Sententiæ Ali Ebn Abi Talebi*," in Arabic and Latin, have been carefully publiſhed at Oxford, under the immediate direction of the Univerſity; illuſtrated by the Annotations of the Rev. Cornelius Van Waenen. The correction of the preſs was committed to the care of Mr. Mouſley of Baliol College, who appears to have performed his taſk with fidelity. The text has been compared with the moſt valuable and authentic manuſcripts; and prefixed are a Life and Portrait of Van Waenen.

The firſt volume of the "*Retroſpect of Philoſophical, Mechanical, Chemical, and Agricultural Diſcoveries*," ſeems likely to be uſeful; though the want of plates will probably be felt by its readers. It is an Abridgement of the different publications, Engliſh and foreign, which relate to Arts, Chemiſtry, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Natural Philoſophy; and contains occaſional remarks on the merits and defects of the reſpective eſſays they contain.

"*The Miſeries of Human Life*" conſiſt chiefly of an enumeration of all thoſe little accidents which are continually occurring through the paſſing day, and which, by a large portion of mankind, are too frequently deemed ſeriouſly vexatious. Many of them are told with conſiderable humour, but we obſerve little that is ſprightly in the dialogue by which they are introduced: and with very few exceptions, the quotations from the poets, as well as thoſe from the claſſic writers, are inappoſite; or at leaſt but rarely witty. The miſeries are claſſed; and conſiſt of thoſe of the country, of games and ſports, of London, of public places of entertainment, of travelling, of ſocial life, of reading and writing, of the table; miſeries domeſtic, miſeries perſonal, and miſeries miſcellaneous. As ſamples without the dialogue, we quote the following:

"In riding—after having diſmounted in a ſolitary place, being refuſed by your horſe the liberty of remounting him—no one being at hand to hold his head—ſo that, after many hard but ineffectual ſtruggles with him, he finiſhes the diſpute by a parting kick, and then runs away.

"A coach-window-glaſs, that will not be put up when it is down, nor down when it is up.

"At a bad inn—a very ſmall egg, brought to you in a very tall wine glaſs,

at the bottom of which the egg ſlips and tumbles about, far below the reach of your fingers and the ſpoon.

"After having toiled and melted yourſelf to an oil, in raking out a large and obſtinate fire, at going to bed, which at laſt you ſeem to have effected—turning round at the door, and ſeeing it burning and roaring up far more fiercely than ever—and this, *two* fires inſtead of one."

A few of theſe little torments are detailed in caricature; but, upon the whole, we think the volume entertaining.

"*More Miſeries*," by another hand, ſeem to have as fair a claim to notice; though we muſt confeſs that ſome of them partake more of the nature of real than fancied torments.

In Mr. BIGLAND'S "*Eſſays*" we find a great deal of good ſenſe directed by a candid and liberal ſpirit. One of the moſt important is, the eſſay on the Liberty of Conſcience. Another relates to the ſubject of a National Eſtabliſhment of Education for the lower Ranks of Society. In an eſſay on Friendſhip, Mr. Bigland controverts the ſentimental and romantic notions of perfect friendſhip, and defends the prudential maxim attributed to Bias, of conducting ourſelves toward our friends as if they were one day to be our enemies. The ſtyle, however, which they are written in wants ſprightlineſs.

The "*Reſtoration of the ancient Mode of beſtowing Names on the Rivers, Hills, Vallies, Plains, and Settlements of Britain, recorded in no Author*," by Mr. DYER, ſeems to add very little to our ſtock of etymology. It is his opinion. "that to the *Gaelic language alone* we are indebted for the names of all our rivers, hills, &c.;" forgetting that, in a country which has been often overrun by different nations, *varieties* of etymology may be expected.

Mr. BREWER'S "*Hours of Leiſure*" conſiſt of eſſays and characteriſtics, written profeſſedly after the manner of Goldſmith, with a great deal of point and humour. The beſt portrait perhaps will be found in the ſtory of Matthew Merrythought.

"*The Bibliographical Miſcellany*," in two volumes, forms a valuable ſupplement to the dictionary which was publiſhed a few years ago. The firſt volume contains, 1. An Account of the Engliſh Tranſlations of all the Greek and Roman Claſſics and Eccleſiaſtical Writers; the authors alphabetically, and the tranſlations chronologically arranged; with the time, as near as could be aſcertained, in which each writer flouriſhed; and critical judgments on the merit of the principal tranſlations, extracted from the beſt authorities. 2. An extenſive Liſt of Arabic and Perſian Grammars, Lexicons, and Elementary Treatiſes; with a particular deſcription of the principal works of the beſt Arabic and Perſian proſe and poetic writers, whether printed or in manuſcript; with ſuch Engliſh tranſlations of them as have already appeared before the public. At the concluſion we have this remark: "The purchaſer of Oriental MSS. muſt not expect to find the *title* of the work either at the beginning or in a head-line: the latter practice is never followed by the Aſiatics, and but very rarely the former. The name of the work, however, may be frequently found at the concluſion, with the year, month, day, and tranſcriber's name.

The contents of the ſecond volume are more numerous; chiefly conſiſting of ſubjects which are rather connected with, than form a part, of the ſcience of bibliography. It opens with Remarks on the Origin of Language and alphabetical Characters; followed by a ſhort Hiſtory of Printing, and a more particular account of the introduction and perfection of the art in Italy. The catalogue of the authors and their works on bibliography and typography, is divided into four claſſes; accompanied by another liſt of all the towns and cities where printing was carried on in the fifteenth century. An eſſay on Bibliography, is followed by ſpecimens of different bibliographical ſyſtems, chiefly from French writers: and the whole cloſed with ſeveral chronological and archæological Tables, which the reader will find of conſiderable uſe. As a book of reference we deem it an important work; whether by itſelf, or as a Supplement to the Bibliographical Dictionary.

Mrs. WEST'S "*Letters to a Young Lady*," are entitled to a high degree of approbation: although the authoreſs ſeems to have filled too many of her pages with ſubjects which are hardly appropriate to female inſtruction. Too much is ſaid upon religious controverſy; and there are too many digreſſions. On the ſubjects in which the ſex are excluſively concerned, her remarks are unobjectionable.

"*Chironomia; or, a Treatiſe on Rhetorical Delivery*," by Mr. AUSTIN, is a publication which we fear will not be viewed as a firſt-rate work. The terms which he uſes are frequently vague and indefinite;

indefinite; and we cannot point him out with ſafety in every inſtance, as a model of good writing. Though at the ſame time it is proper we ſhould add, that the compoſition of a work on ſo nice an art as that of delivery, is exceeding difficult of execution; and that ſome praiſe is at leaſt due to an author who has endeavoured earneſtly to merit approbation.

Among the miſcellaneous works which, from their nature, require but a ſlighter notice, we may rank Mrs. BAYFIELD's "*Gleanings from Zimmermann's Solitude;*" to which are added, "*Occaſional Obſervations, and an Ode on Retirement.*"

"*The Rights of Infants; or, a Letter from a Mother to a Daughter, relative to the Nurſing of Infants,*" by Mrs. DAWBARN, contains both intereſting facts and uſeful leſſons.

For the firſt book of "Αρχαι, *or, the Evenings of Southill,*" by Mr. SALMON, we are evidently indebted to the "Diverſions of Purley; and, in point of merit, we muſt confeſs the "Evenings" are not much inferior to the "Diverſions." The ground which both theſe authors have choſen, was firſt pointed out by Ariſtotle, who, in his work περι Ερμηνειας, has diſtributed language into two parts, *Noun* and *Verb;* which two have been, in every tongue, the parents of a numerous tribe of particles. The etymological inveſtigation of theſe particles is, of courſe, the principal object of the work before us. Its information is more compreſſed than that in the "Diverſions," and it is publiſhed, as all works of uſeful ſcience and inquiry ought to be, without unneceſſary expence.

Among the "*Oddities and Outlines*" by E. M. we found but few that pleaſed us. One of the beſt, and which will anſwer either character, we quote:

"Behind the Thuilleries is the ſuperb *Place de la Revolution;* or, as it is now called, *Place de la Concorde;* in the centre of which Louis the XVIth ſuffered death. On this ſpot once ſtood a ſtatue of Louis XV.; lately in its room, a ſtatue of Liberty; and when I ſaw it, in lieu of both was ſeated an old woman, who ſold apples and cheſnuts."

---

## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

### HISTORY.

"REVOLUTIONS d'Allemagne, par C. DENINA."—The Revolutions of Germany, by Charles Denina, 6 vols. 8vo.

This is a tranſlation of the work entitled, "Revoluzioni della Germania, di Carlo Denina;" and we are ſorry to remark, that, in conſequence of ſome very recent occurrences, the author will have but too fair an opportunity to preſent his readers with a few additional chapters.

"I have long had the intention," ſays he, in his preface, "to detail the events which, in the courſe of nineteen centuries, have changed the conſtitution of Germany, and altered the preponderance of certain provinces and families. It was my wiſh at the ſame time, to deſcribe the changes that have taken place in the manners and cuſtoms of the people, as well as in the forms of the government, while I exhibited the ſlow or rapid progreſs of the arts and ſciences. It would be needleſs to demonſtrate the utility of ſuch a work as this; and no perſon can doubt, that a hiſtory of Germany, if treated in the manner juſt mentioned, would prove alike intereſting to both the Italians and the French.

"The ſucceſs of my Hiſtory of the Revolutions of Italy, inſpired me with the idea of writing that of Germany, according to the ſame model. I was the more inclined to follow this method, becauſe nothing of the kind, either original or tranſlated, was to be found in Italian; and, even in France, there was not any work of eſtimation on the ſame ſubject, except the Chronological Abridgment of M. Pfeffel. The Hiſtory of Germany, by Keiſs, is at once defective and ill written; that of P. Barré, diffuſe and ſuperficial; in ſhort, both of them are greatly inferior to the Account of the Lower Empire, by Le Beau.

"Meanwhile the rumours of my intentions having been ſpread abroad, Frederick II. king of Pruſſia, at length received intimation of them, and ſoon after did me the honour to invite me to Berlin. On my arrival in Germany, I diſcovered that M. Ignatius Schmidt had already publiſhed ſome of the firſt volumes of his "Hiſtory of the Germans;" and I heard on all ſides, that this ſubject was treated in a very maſterly manner. I accordingly reſolved to tranſlate it into Italian; but, on further conſideration, I perceived that

that the work was both voluminous and tedious.

"I was alſo deterred by another conſideration, and this was, that as the author had lately paſſed into the ſervice of the court of Vienna, it was not unlikely that he would depart from his accuſtomed impartiality. I however determined to recur to his labours, in reſpect to thoſe particulars of which he alone had given an account; while, for the reſt of the materials, I reſorted to thoſe authentic ſources whence he himſelf had drawn all his information."

Having thus given an extract from the introduction, it may be neceſſary to ſay ſomething of the work itſelf. This production, then, reſembles in a variety of points of view, the "Revolutions of Italy." It is written with great purity of ſtyle; and there reigns an order and a preciſion in the recital of the facts, which, in addition to the ſound philoſophy and political impartiality which appears throughout, are peculiarly calculated to render it inſtructive as well as amuſing.

From the title it will be eaſily perceived, that the author does not deſcend to minute particulars, but only notices thoſe ſudden changes which have taken place in Germany, in reſpect not only to the ſyſtem of military affairs, but to the ſtate of civilization, the intereſts, and conſequently the power, of thoſe nations who have occupied that vaſt territory.

Denina commences with the wars of the Romans againſt the Cimbri, in the year of Rome 648, and continues to deſcribe in ſucceſſion thoſe events, both civil and military, which have influenced the ancient and modern ſtate of Germany. The chief difficulty in a work of this kind, is to point out and aſcertain thoſe grand and leading events which have influenced the military power of nations, and at the ſame time contributed to the perfection of the arts and ſciences among them, as well as to notice the various changes of their political inſtitutions; and in this point of view the author has exhibited diſtinguiſhed talents.

In reſpect to his ſtyle, he attempts in the original, a manner between that of Voltaire and Robertſon. He reſembles the latter however, in one eſſential point, ſtill more than the former, as he is particularly anxious to quote his authorities; and like both, he is careful to make uſe of a language befitting hiſtory, as well as to interweave a certain number of intereſting epiſodes, drawn up in a manner that cannot fail to pleaſe.

The work at preſent conſiſts of 6 vols. 8vo. two more are now in the preſs, and perhaps the battles of Auſterlitz and of Jena will of themſelves require a third. When the whole is finiſhed, we intend to give a complete analyſis.

"Hiſtoire de l'Occupation de la Bavière, et des Négociations qui ont précédé la Paix de Teſchen, en 1778, par M. FRANÇOIS (DE NEUFCHATEAU), Sénateur, Membre de l'Inſtitut National."—A Hiſtory of the Occupation of Bavaria, and of the Negociations which preceded the Peace of Teſchen, in 1778; by M. François (de Neufchâteau), Senator, and Member of the National Inſtitute.

The invaſion of Bavaria by the emperor Joſeph in 1778, is one of the moſt intereſting hiſtorical details that occurred during the eighteenth century. It is not only peculiarly remarkable when conſidered by itſelf, but alſo as forming part of that ſyſtem of uſurpation which has at length led to ſuch diſaſtrous events and unfortunate reſults. The jarring politics, too, of the neighbouring courts, the marches, countermarches, and poſitions, of the reſpective armies, together with the diplomatic intrigue and fineſſe recurred to on this occaſion, all tend to develope the political intereſts and military tactics of that period.

Accordingly, no leſs than three great contemporary writers have treated on this ſubject; Linguet, Mirabeau, and Frederick II.

By this treaty, concluded between Joſeph II. Frederick II. king of Pruſſia, the elector Palatine, and the duke of Deux-Ponts, the elector Palatine was put in poſſeſſion of all the diſtricts which the houſe of Auſtria had occupied with its troops. The convention of the 3d of January 1778, by which a portion of the ſtates of Bavaria had been ceded, was annulled; and the lordſhip of Mindelheim was abandoned to the elector, together with all the rights of the crown of Bohemia in reſpect to the ſeigniories dependant on the county of Schönburg. On the other hand, the electoral-palatine houſe ceded in perpetuity to Auſtria, the villages of Wildſhut and Braunau, together with the town of that name, as well as the villages and territory ſituate between the Danube, the Inn, and the Salza.

All the territories occupied by Auſtria and Pruſſia were reſtored on both ſides. The re-union of the margraviates of Anſpach

ſpach and Bareuth, together with the right of primogeniture on the part of the Elector of Brandenburgh, were awarded; the treaties of Breſlau, of Berlin, of Dreſden, and of Hubertſburg, were renewed and confirmed; and the Duke of Deux Ponts was conſidered as one of the principal contracting parties.

Thus terminated a difference which might have ſet all Germany in a flame, had it not been for the vigour of M. de Vergennes, and the firmneſs of the King of Pruſſia. Recent tranſactions have rendered the treaty of Teſchen ſtill more memorable than before; and, indeed, we have lived long enough to ſee nearly all the political relations of Europe altered. Bavaria, which on this occaſion was patronized by Frederick the Great, has ſince been taken under the wing of France; while Pruſſia herſelf, then a great and preponderant power, now ſtands in need of a protector. Theſe conſiderations, added to the acknowledged abilities and admirable information of M. François de Neufchateau, have induced us to afford more than an ordinary degree of attention to the work now under conſideration.

"Hiſtoire des Evenemens qui ont eu lieu en France, pendant les Mois de Juin, Juillet, d'Août, et de Septembre, 1792, et qui ont opéré la chute du Trône Royal; ou l'on trouve, ſur ces Epoques déplorables, des Details ignorés pour la plupart, et appuyés de preuves; deux Lettres *ſecretes* et *inedites* de Louis XVI. les Ordres et les Arrêtes des Autorités Publiques, et des Sections ſur les Meurtres de Septembre; les Quittances des employés à ces Executions ſanglantes; la Liſte Alphabetique de *toutes* les Victimes egorgées à Paris, Lyons, Orleans, Verſailles, et Meaux; des Notices et Particularités ſur la Vie, les Ouvrages et les dernieres Moments des Principales, ainſi que ſur les Coupables Condamnés, Morts ou Déportés, et ſur d'autres Perſonnages Anciens et Modernes, Fameux et Celebres, &c. Par M. MATON-DE-LA-VARENNE, Juriſconſulte, ancien Membre de pluſieurs Académies et Sociétés ſavantes; l'un des Prefaits échappés de la Saint-Barthélemy de 1792."—A Hiſtory of the Events which took place in France, during the Months of June, July, Auguſt, and September, 1792; and which produced the Fall of the Royal Houſe: in which will be found thoſe deplorable Epochs, &c. &c.

This work, we are told in the preface, although complete of itſelf, forms a portion of an intended hiſtory "of the decadence and fall of the royal throne in France. It is given ſeperately, and in ſome reſpects prematurely, becauſe we are aſſured that it contains details and papers hitherto unpubliſhed, an acquaintance with which is indiſpenſably neceſſary to thoſe who would wiſh to be familiar with the leading objects of the Revolution.

The copious title-page will already have conveyed to the reader a catalogue of thoſe events and incidents which are here deſcribed; but it is neceſſary continually to be on one's guard againſt the prejudices of the editor, who having been one of the royaliſts who eſcaped from maſſacre, ſeems determined to avenge his own wrongs on the character of every man and woman connected with the recent events.

That party which obtained the appellation of Briſſotines, has always been conſidered to have acted from principle; and it is pretty evident, that they themſelves fell a ſacrifice to their own moderation, for they were content to declaim againſt Robeſpierre and Danton, at the very moment thoſe two ſanguinary men were conſpiring both againſt them and the republic. Here, however, they find no quarter. Jean-Marie-Roland de la Platiere is deſcribed as a man entirely deſtitute of talents, and one who poſſeſſed a bad character anterior to the revolution; which is in expreſs oppoſition to facts, as well as the general opinion. His wife, Marie-Jean (Philippon) Roland, is allowed to have been at once "beautiful and witty;" but ſhe is at the ſame time deſcribed as baſe, treacherous, and laſcivious in the extreme.

Briſſot, Petion, Vergniaud, every one, in ſhort, who happened unfortunately to differ with M. Maton de la Varenne, receives his due portion of abuſe, and this is generally laviſhed in the exact ratio of his merits. It naturally follows, therefore, that ſuch infamous perſons as St. Haruge, Panis, Sergent, appear entirely in the back ground; while the crimes of Couthon, of Tallien, and of Robeſpierre, are alſo kept in the ſhade, and make no impreſſion whatſoever on the mind of the reader.

On the other hand, the kings of France of the third race are all praiſed to the ſkies. Hiſtory has daughters to beſtow the higheſt encomiums on Henry IV., and one cannot deny any Frenchman the ſatisfaction of having poſſeſſed ſuch an accom-

accompliſhed monarch. But ſome of his ſucceſſors are ſurely leſs worthy of applauſe; and yet Louis XIII. is exalted to the ſkies, "for having augmented France by the addition of the fine province of Rouſſillon; for having founded the French academy, the royal printing houſe, and *favoured the commencement of the learned congregations of St. Maur, St. Genevieve, and St. Lazarus*, &c." Of Louis XIV. we hear nothing but what appertains to a hero; and while the author laments the overthrow of his ſtatue, he forgets the cruelties exerciſed againſt the French proteſtants, and quotes Mazarine to prove "that there was ſtuff ſufficient in his compoſition to make four kings, and one honeſt man."

In a note appended to this portion of the hiſtory, we find the following epitaph on Robeſpierre, which is quoted, we believe, from ſome other work, as we have ſeen it before:

"Paſſant, ne pleurs point ſon ſort;
Car, s'il vivait, tu ſerais mort."

Tallien, in 1797, having been attacked with an alarming cough, in conſequence of which he for ſome time was accuſtomed to ſpit blood, the following epigram was produced:

"Tallien dit à ſon medecin:
Ma foi, je crains fort pour ma vie;
Je pourrais bien, quelque matin,
Périr de cette hémmorrhagie.
—Vous plaiſantez: bah! ce n'eſt rien,
Dit le docteur avec malice;
Moi je trouve que c'eſt un bien:
De vos humeurs cela purge le vice.
Et quand on a but tant de ſang,
Entre nous, n'eſt ce pas enfant
De s'étonner qu'on en vomiſſe?"

We learn, at the ſame time, that this perſon, who at one period acted ſuch a conſpicuous part in the revolution, died in May, 1805, at Alicant, "far diſtant from that country where he enjoyed ſuch a ſhort and miſerable celebrity." We are alſo told that his widow, who at an eventful period obtained the name of "*Nôtre-Dame de Septembre*," is again married, and that M. de Caraman is her third huſband.

We ſhall not ſtop to retrace the horrible maſſacres which took place in the priſons, or be at the trouble to execrate crimes ſo abhorrent to the feelings of every man of common humanity. Here, commencing with page 419, the curious reader will find an alphabetical liſt "of the individuals murdered in the various places of confinement, during the beginning of September 1792." The number amounts to 1086, excluſive of ſome accidental ſpectators, who were executed under the appellation of "thieves." This is ſucceeded by "an alphabetical and correct liſt of the monſters who had commanded, favoured, tolerated, or concerted the maſſacres of September 1792;" and we are ſorry to remark that theſe exceed 250. It muſt be allowed, however, that the *zeal* of the author has induced him to include the name of every perſon who happened to be an enemy to the monarchical government; in fine, the liſt of thoſe maſſacred appears to have been regularly copied from the records of the jails, &c., while that of their murderers is in a variety of inſtances ſuppoſitious.

The author, towards the concluſion, takes a political ſurvey of France and of Germany at this period, and aſſerts that the "ridiculous preparations" on the part of the patriots, as they were called, were only indicative at once of their fears and their feebleneſs. The Count d'Artois, the dukes of Angoulême and Berry, the duke of Broglie, who was at the head of the French nobility, together with the duke of Brunſwick and the king of Pruſſia, according to his account, conſidered the reſtoration of the throne as certain. In this exigency, while the combined army had entered the plains of Champagne, and expectation was on the tiptoe to behold extraordinary events, "ſuch of the deputies and others, as dreaded a juſt puniſhment, trembled for their ſafety.

"To ſecure this," adds he, "they required of Louis XVI. that he ſhould addreſs the following note to the king of Pruſſia: "*My couſin, if you advance any further, you will find my head, together with thoſe of my unhappy family, placed above the gates of Chalons."

Immediately after the receipt of this letter, which occurred on the 18th of September, the duke of Brunſwick iſſued orders for the troops to commence their retreat. But the French chevaliers at firſt actually refuſed to obey, for they had ſworn either to conquer or to die; yet as they themſelves were unable to keep the field, it became neceſſary that they

* "Mon couſin, ſi vous avancez davantage, vous trouverez ma tête et celles de ma malheureuſe famille attachées aux portes de Chalons."

they ſhould retire with the army, ſo that there now remains only the remembrance of an enterprize, the ſucceſs of which, in caſe of perſeverance, would have been certain."

We are told, at the concluſion, that the Conſtituting Aſſembly, which during the ſhort ſpace of eleven months and twenty days had enacted no fewer than 5,414 laws, left not a ſingle act behind it which merits the notice of a well-informed man. "It was by far too learned," ſays the author, "and did not exhibit a ſufficient degree of diſcernment; although a multitude of reforms were made, yet not a ſingle inſtitution was calculated to ſurvive the experience of a few years.

"In fine, if the Conſtituting Aſſembly deſpoiled the king of his authority, the Legiſlative Aſſembly deprived him of his liberty, and the Convention of his life. Our hair ſtands on end at the recollection, we are ſeized with affright, and a mortal chillneſs ſeizes on all our members. All the abominations which have ſullied the earth ſince the creation, are not in the leaſt comparable to thoſe that deſignate the reign of the third aſſembly. It cauſed more blood to be ſhed than all the barbarity of the ancient Gauls and Druids, united together, ſpilt during a courſe of ſeveral ages.

"Let us lament, with the prophet Jeremiah, thoſe grand cities which are the receptacles of nations, and more eſpecially of pretended philoſophers: *Væ, tibi civitas gentium et philoſophorum!*

"Let us admire the wiſdom of the Emperor Domitian, who, towards the 79th year of Jeſus Chriſt, chaced them from every part of Italy. Let us admire the ſagacity of Frederic II., who, fifteen centuries afterwards, would not permit them to govern one of his provinces, but in order to puniſh them.

"We ought never to forget the misfortunes brought on our own country by this ſpecies of men, which an evil genius ſeems to have ſent among us merely for the purpoſe of covering us with mourning. Let us, therefore, unceaſingly combat the hydra of *philoſophiſm*, by means of works in which our attachment to ſound morals and true ſcience ſhall be predominant; in which reſpect for that conſolatory religion which cannot periſh will be allied with the love of our ſovereign, of the laws, and thoſe peaceable virtues, without which there can neither be calm in our own conſciences, nor felicity in the ſtate."

MISCELLANIES.

"Tableaus Comparatifs des Dépenſes, &c."—Comparative Statements of the Expences and Revenues of France and England, &c. By M. SABATIER.

This work is intended as an anſwer to the publications of M. Gentz, a Pruſſian writer, ſuppoſed to be extremely attached to the intereſts of Great Britain. In detailing the reſources of his native country, this author maintains that coal is to be found in more than fifty departments in France, while iron ore abounds in different parts of it.

Were we to give credit to the comparative eſtimates of this author, we muſt at the ſame time reverſe the known order of facts, and believe that England is in a ſtate of feeble infancy, while France has attained the very ſummit of human proſperity.

"Géographie Statiſtique, Hydraulique, Hiſtorique, &c."—The Statiſtical, Hydraulic, Mineral, Hiſtorical, Political, and Commercial Geography of all parts of the World; including the Hiſtory of the Ancient Provinces of France, and of the Countries conquered and united to it, ſubſequently to the Revolution, &c. By D. L. M., formerly Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Paris, and Member of ſeveral Academies. To which is annexed, a Plate of the Planetary Syſtem, by M. LETRONNE, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. with 138 coloured Maps, and a ſeparate Atlas.

This work is calculated to inſpire both natives and foreigners with a high idea of the rank which France at this preſent moment retains in the ſcale of Europe; and, in conſequence of her ſucceſſes on the continent, recent circumſtances appear to have but too firmly eſtabliſhed his propoſition. It is the wiſh of the author at the ſame time to inſinuate, that the power and conſequence of Great Britain are ſo formidable, as to prevent her from being alarmed at the ſudden aggrandiſement of his native country. Our European population is computed at 14,303,087 perſons, in Aſia and America we are ſaid to poſſeſs 32,000,000 more: ſo that, in ſhort, we reckon up 46,303,087 ſubjects; while France, including the conquered countries, is ſaid to contain only 34½ millions.

"Mémoires de l'Inſtitut National, &c."—Memoirs of the National Inſtitute of Arts and Sciences.

The National Inſtitute promiſed to effect wonders in ſcience; and it undoubtedly comprehended, at one time, all

all the great men in France. But Bonaparte, in 1803, chose to effect a total change in this once celebrated establishment; and by a single dash of his pen he expunged the class of Moral and Political Sciences, by which he at once got rid of subjects and of associates that excited pain and apprehension.

We shall here give a slight sketch of the principal subjects treated of on the present occasion.

M. Camus gives an historical account of the proceedings of the class of literature and the arts. While mentioning the celebrated cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, he attempts to prove that the learned world has been hitherto mistaken in supposing them to have been completely overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the first year of Titus, which corresponds to the 79th year of the Christian era. He maintains, by a reference to authorities, that they still enjoyed a certain degree of splendour in the time of Adrian.

The Abbé Sicard, the celebrated preceptor of the deaf and dumb, has proposed a new theory of conjunctions, by means of which he endeavours to simplify this subject. He has also presented a sketch of the Life of the late M. de Wailly.

M. Villars, not content with the former routes across the Alps assigned to Hannibal, has pointed out a new one, across Mont St. Bernard, which he supposes was adopted by the Carthaginian general.

M. Dupuis, in a memoir which appears to have cost him much pains, has treated on "the Influence which the Inhabitants of the Isles of the Persian Gulph, and the Southern Coast of Persia, have had on Europe and Asia Minor."

This is followed by a report made to the class of Literature and Arts, relative to the "Panorama." In this we do not find any thing new, as it is merely observed that the discovery of this style of painting is likely to give additional influence to the arts, and furnish fresh incentives to genius.

In the "Report made on a Work intitled Elements of Practical Perspective, for the Use of Artists, by P. H. Valenciennes, a painter," we are told that the students are generally averse from this study, on account of their ignorance of geometry.

M. Mongez, one of the most celebrated men of the present day, and who has risen from obscurity to be one of the principal members of the Institute, has inserted a "Memoir on the Harangues ascribed to Orators by Ancient Authors, and on the Means supposed to have been recurred to by the Actors, for the purpose of being heard by the more distant Spectators." The author here treats with contempt the supposed intervention of mechanical aids to assist the human voice. He maintains, by a reference to facts, that it was capable of itself to fill the theatres of the ancients; and he quotes authorities to prove, that it was customary to assemble the people there whenever an oration was to be delivered.

This *ci-devant* Abbé has also published a "Memoir on the ancient Statue lately appertaining to the Villa de Medicis, which has been usually known by the designation of 'Silence.'" It is the author's opinion, that this figure is the emblem of a subjugated country (perhaps Judea), and intended to adorn a triumphal arch. He proves, at least, that the dress is barbarian, and that both the posture and attitude denote sorrow.

M. Francois de Neufchateau has here published a poetical rhapsody on Death; and a translation into French verse of the Expedition of the Argonauts, by Valerius Flaccus.

M. Ducis, a bard of some note in Paris, has presented the Institute with a charming little poem, entitled "Solitude and Love."

M. Camus, in a pretty long and minute Report, has continued the history of the stereotypic art to the present time. He has also published notes relative to the public exhibition of articles of French industry, in which he represents the advantages arising out of this new practice.

In a Memoir on the best manner of executing geographical charts by means of moveable characters, Mr. C. insists on the advantages resulting from this method.

"Lettres de Mademoiselle de Montpensier, Mesdames de Motteville, &c." —Letters of Mademoiselle de Montpensier, Mesdames de Motteville and de Montmoreney, of Mademoiselle Dupré, and Madame the Marchioness de Lambert, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

France has of late exhibited an extraordinary degree of curiosity relative to the letters of celebrated females. In the course of the last nine months have appeared those of Mesdames and Mesdemoiselles de Villars, de Coulanges, de la

la Fayette, de Tencin, Ninon, Aïſſé, du Maine, de Simiane, de Montpenſier, de Motteville, de Montmorency, Dupré, and de Lambert.

In reſpect to the preſent collection, moſt of the authors have already appeared before the public, as Mademoiſelle Montpenſier has publiſhed the Memoirs of her own Life, while Madame de Motteville has drawn up an Account of Anne of Auſtria. Madame de Lambert, on the other hand, has compoſed ſeveral excellent treatiſes on education; and Mademoiſelle Dupré has diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her verſes. In ſhort, Madame de Montmorency is the only one who had hitherto achieved nothing in the annals of literature.

Mlle. Montpenſier informs us, in a paſſage in her own Memoirs, of the occaſion which gave birth to her correſpondence with Madame de Motteville.

"One day," ſays ſhe, "I happened to be looking through a window in the apartments appertaining to M. le Cardinal, whence one diſcovers the river and the Pyrenees; for the court was then at St. Jean de Luz. Madame de Motteville, who was preſent, afforded an opportunity to converſe relative to the charms of the country; and we began to moraliſe on the happy life which we might lead there, when diſembarraſſed from the fatigues of the court, and ſuperior to the injuſtice which is but too frequently experienced among the great. In ſhort, we agreed that ſolitude would enable us to live for ourſelves alone.

"This converſation opened a wide field of morals, &c.; and the queen having gone to the comedy, after accompanying her majeſty to the gate, I repaired to the borders of the ſea, where I walked for a conſiderable time, and contemplated on the plan of the retired life which we had been converſing about. I wiſhed to be ſurrounded by perſons who had not been diſmiſſed from the court; and as I had conceived a ſcheme which appeared at once extraordinary and pleaſant in the practice, I retired inſtantly to my apartments, and ſeizing pen and ink, I wrote a letter of two or three pages, which I addreſſed to Madame de Motteville.

"That lady ſent me an anſwer, which obliged me to write another letter; and, as both were amuſed, we kept up a correſpondence together, during one or two years: in ſhort, were all the letters to be collected, they would form a very large volume.

We ſelect the following lines from one of the letters of Mlle. Dupré, partly in verſe, and partly in proſe, relative to James II. the abdicated king of England, "dethroned by his own daughter and his ſon-in-law." The reference is to the Princeſs of Orange:

"Elle a de la bonté, de l'eſprit, du ſavoir,
Et toutes les vertus enſemble:
Mais Dieu vous préſerve d'avoir
Une fille qui lui reſſemble!"

As it was ſaid that the enterpriſe againſt James II. had been ſuggeſted ſolely by a deſire to preſerve the Proteſtant religion, the fair author makes the following reflections:

"A l'égard de l'intention
Au jugement de Dieu un chrétien s'abandonne;
Mais ſouffrez que l'homme ſoupçonne
Un acte de religion
Qui s'empare d'une couronne."

"Nouveaux Elemens de la Science de l'Homme, &c."—New Elements of the Science of Man, by P. J. Barthez, Phyſician to the Emperor and King.

The author commences his work with a preliminary diſcuſſion, in the courſe of which he preſents the reader with a general view of the principles of life and motion. He divides the powers of life into two kinds, and then proceeds to an hiſtorical account of the opinions of philoſophers, both ancient and modern, reſpecting its nature. He, at the ſame time, traces a gradual ſcale of motions, beginning with the moſt ſimple, and ending with the moſt complex.

Inſtead of explaining the cauſes of death, he refers that grand and univerſal law to the primordial rules which govern man; and he is of opinion, that it is not in general accompanied by painful ſenſations. Nay, he goes ſtill further, and taking into conſideration the feebleneſs which uſually precedes it, he is almoſt ready to believe that there may be ſomewhat *pleaſant* in it, as in ſleep!

"Traité de Géodeſie, &c."—A Treatiſe on Geodæſia; or, an Explanation of the Trigonometrical and Aſtronomical Methods which have been applied to the admeaſurement of the Earth. By L. Puissant, Profeſſor of Mathematics in the Imperial Military School, 4to.

The contents of this bulky work do not correſpond with its title. A portion of it is dedicated to trigonometry, and thoſe elementary ſtudies which lead to the higher branches of mathematics. Much uſeful information is, however, contained in it; for in book ii. we find an analytical

tical enquiry into the properties of the cone, and the projection of the circles of the ſpheres, during which the author brings algebra in aid of geometry.

Book iii. is dedicated to a conſideration of the principal ſubject, which ariſes out of the late improvements in mathematical ſcience in France. It is not to be denied, that the meaſurement of an arc of the meridian, ſo recently accomplished by the mathematicians on the continent, has tended greatly to the benefit and advantage of human knowledge. M. Puiſſant, in order to render the reſult of theſe labours underſtood, has in this part of his work explained all the methods of computation uſed on the preſent occaſion. From this the *tyro* will be enabled to learn and underſtand the various methods by which the meaſurement in queſtion is effected.

The work is accompanied with tables and plates; and in the appendix we are preſented with an account of a new inſtrument brought lately into uſe, and called, from its inventor, *le cercle repétiteur de Borda*, which appears to have ſuperſeded the quadrant and ſextant in France.

"Dictionnaire des Sciences et des Arts, &c."—A Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; containing the Definition of the different acceptations of the Technical Terms of Anatomy, Surgery, Phyſiology, Medicine, Pharmacy, Chemiſtry; Zoology, Ornithology, Ichthyology, Entomology; Botany, Mineralogy; Mathematics, &c. &c. To which is added, an Hiſtorical Deſcription of the Progreſs of every branch of Human Knowledge; and an abridged Account of the Machines, the Inſtruments, and the Proceſſes employed both among the Ancients and Moderns, in reſpect to the Arts. By M. Lunier. 3 vols. 8vo.

The members of the Inſtitute were of opinion, that the rapid progreſs of the phyſical and mathematical ſciences in France had introduced a prodigious number of new terms, many of which ought to be incorporated into the French language. In conſequence of this perſuaſion, it nominated ſeveral commiſſioners to ſuperintend, and appointed two of its own members to carry this ſcheme into immediate execution. While this dictionary is preparing in the ſlow and dilatory manner uſual with academicians, a ſingle individual has publiſhed the preſent, which differs from a mere vocabulary by its extenſive, as well as by its hiſtorical, notices; containing an account of the origin, the principles, and the progreſs of the ſciences, the epochs of important diſcoveries, the names of their reſpective authors, the events which produced, and the circumſtances which accompanied, them.

"Journal de Phyſique, de Chimie, d'Hiſtoire Naturelle, et des Arts."—Journal of Natural Philoſophy, Chemiſtry, Natural Hiſtory, and the Arts; with engraved Copper-plates. By J. C. de la Mertherie.

The Abbé Rozier, who firſt conceived the idea of the "Journal de Phyſique," publiſhed the firſt number of it in 1771; but it was not until 1773 that it aſſumed its preſent form, conſiſting of 80 pages in quarto, accompanied with plates. The 72d volume commences with the year 1806. A number is always publiſhed every month; and even during the moſt ferocious periods of the late Revolution this ſcheme experienced but little interruption.

The work itſelf may be conſidered as conſecrated to thoſe ſciences which have the ſtudy of nature for their object, and has been conſidered as the uſual depoſitory of the principal diſcoveries which have been made in the different branches of natural hiſtory; ſuch as zoology, botany, mineralogy, chemiſtry, and the arts.

J. C. de la Mertherie, who has been the editor ever ſince 1786, on the firſt of every January preſents the public with a ſummary of the diſcoveries during the preceding year.

"Cours complet d'Agriculture Théorique, Pratique, Economique et de Médecine Rurale et Vétérinaire, &c."—A complete Courſe of Agriculture, Theoretical and Practical, including Rural Economy, Medicine, and the Veterinary Art; or a univerſal Dictionary of Agriculture, &c. 2 vols. 4to.

The French economiſts, perceiving that commerce could never be carried to any great extent in their native country, were continually aſſerting that agriculture was the true and only ſure baſis of national proſperity. Voltaire, many years ſince, maintained "that there were no real riches in a great empire, but the people and the ſoil."* It was in conſequence of a principle ſo generally adopted, that the melioration of the earth began to be conſidered as an object of the firſt conſequence in France, and many perſons actually conſecrated the whole of their lives to the improvement

* Il n'y a des richeſſes réelles dans un grand empire, que l'homme et la terre."

of huſbandry. One of the moſt celebrated of theſe was the Abbé Rozier, who commenced the preſent work; and his labours have now been completed by his ſucceſſors, Chaptal, Parmentier, Delalauſe, Mongez, Laſteyrie, Duſſieux, Gilbert, and Rongier de la Bergerie.

We have heretofore occaſionally noticed theſe volumes in their progreſs, and ſhall now take our leave of them with a few concluding obſervations. The Abbé Rozier has made a very ingenious diviſion of the climates of France, which he deſignates,

1. Under that calculated for the production of the apple;
2. Of the vine;
3. Of the olive;
And 4. Of the orange.

The preliminary diſcourſe conſiſts of an Eſſay "on the Manner of ſtudying Agriculture, by recurring to its Principles." It is compoſed by M. Thouin, who begins by pointing out the advantages reſulting from a protecting and a paternal government. This poſition is ſupported by two remarkable examples:

1. That the lands in the vicinity of Rome, which, from being once fertile and productive, are now changed into infected marſhes, whence dangerous fevers, and even death itſelf, are exhaled;

2. That of Tuſcany, which under Leopold exchanged the moſt deplorable miſery for abundance, and is now likely to relapſe into its former ſtate of deſolation, in conſequence of the negligence of thoſe moſt intereſted in its proſperity.

We are aſſured that France, both by its climate and its poſition, is moſt admirably ſituate for the progreſs of agriculture. To improve both theſe advantages, M. Thouin propoſes to eſtabliſh "a central eſtabliſhment of rural economy," ſomewhat like our Board of Agriculture, for the purpoſe of receiving and communicating information and inſtruction. In addition to this, he alſo wiſhes for courſes of lectures; and even thinks that farmers ought to be intimately acquainted with botany, zoology, chemiſtry, &c.

It is impoſſible to enter into a detailed analyſis of this voluminous work; and it would be ridiculous to recommend its peruſal to our practical agriculturiſts; for although there are ſome curious papers to be found here, yet it cannot be doubted that the ſyſtem of rural affairs has been treated in a far ſuperior manner our own writers.

"Hiſtoire de l'Aſtronomie Ancienne et Moderne, &c."—The Hiſtory of Aſtronomy, both Ancient and Modern, by J. S. Bailly; in which the Hiſtorical Text of the Author has been preſerved, but the Scientific Details, the Abſtract Calculations, and the Notes, &c. ſuppreſſed. 2 vols. 8vo.

Bailly's Hiſtory of Aſtronomy was originally publiſhed in five vols. quarto, and this is a popular abridgement for the uſe of ſchools.

"Recherches ſur les Coſtumes, les Mœurs et les Uſages Civils et Militaires des Anciens Peuples."—Reſearches relative to the Dreſs, the Manners, and Cuſtoms, both Civil and Military, of Ancient Nations; publiſhed by M. Martin, Engineer of the Imperial Corps of Bridges and Highways, and alſo a Member of the Commiſſion of the Monuments of Egypt. 3 vols. 4to.

This elaborate work was originally commenced by M. Maillot, director of the academy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, in the city of Thouloufe. It is ſaid to be the fruits of thirty years' inceſſant labour and inveſtigation; at the end of which period it was confided by the author to the care of M. Martin, his pupil, who was conjured to add whatſoever might be neceſſary for its perfection. The editor accordingly, after ſpending ſome years in a public employment in Egypt, undertook to finiſh and to publiſh it.

He begins by pointing out three grand diviſions among the nations who have ſucceeded each other on the earth. The Romans, as arbiters of the deſtiny of ſurrounding ſtates during ſo many ages, are placed firſt in the liſt; after theſe, a number of the moſt celebrated ancient nations paſs in review before us; and finally, with the uſual vanity of his countrymen, he concludes with the French, to whom he dedicates a whole volume.

In this work, chronological arrangement is utterly diſregarded; no hypotheſis is broached; no new ſyſtem is maintained. It merely conſiſts of a collection of facts, gathered either from the ancient monuments, or the works of authors of eſtabliſhed reputation. The editor begins with a diſſertation on the acquirements neceſſary for young painters and ſculptors. The artiſt is told that the rules of perſpective ought to be known, and rigorouſly obſerved; the unity of effect, in reſpect to time and action, is pointed out; and he is told, that the ſpecies of landſcape, as well as the kind of

of architecture moſt appropriate to different countries and different nations, ought to be ſcrupulouſly attended to. But, above all, the choice of ſubjects is one of the moſt important conſiderations, and when the work is finiſhed it becomes abſolutely neceſſary that the painter ſhould have courage ſufficient to liſten to the voice of truth relative to his productions. This introduction is terminated by an article on the neceſſity of a rigorous obſervance of *coſtume*.

The remainder of the volume is dedicated entirely to the Romans; and we are preſented with a minute deſcription of the head-dreſs, the beards, the clothes, and the female ornaments of this extraordinary people. The engravings convey an idea of the different ſpecies of the toga, the laticlave, the trabea, the tunic, &c.

Our faſhionable dames of the preſent day will be aſtoniſhed at the profuſion of finery made uſe of by the ladies of that age and country; for luxury was there carried to ſuch an exceſs, that at length the Oppian law prohibited the employment of more than half an ounce of gold about the perſon, and forbid the wearing of clothes of different colours, or to make viſits in Rome, or within the circumference of a thouſand paces, with a carriage drawn by horſes, unleſs to thoſe who ſhould aſſiſt at the public ſacrifices. But this edict, which happened to be promulged a ſhort time after the battle of Cannæ, was aboliſhed in the courſe of a few years, when Hannibal and the Carthaginians ceaſed to be formidable.

From the dreſs of private citizens, the author proceeds to deſcribe that made uſe of on great occaſions, by the kings, the ſenators, the conſuls, the dictators, the general of the cavalry, and, finally, the emperors.

As if this were not ſufficient, we are preſented with a deſcription of the *coſtume* of all the different female branches of the imperial family; while that of the various magiſtrates, ſuch as the proconſuls, the prætors, the cenſors, the ediles, the tribunes, &c. is alſo particularized with an uncommon degree of preciſion.

Meanwhile, the military portion of the ſubject is not forgotten. We ſee the manner in which the legion was formed; we have a deſcription of its enſigns, its inſtruments, the dreſs of the ſoldier, his arms both offenſive and defenſive, the machines of war, and, in ſhort, the order of marching and encamping the troops. The marine, too, is not overlooked; nor is the ceremonial of military recompences and triumphs omitted.

Thence the author paſſes on to civil cuſtoms, and makes the ſlaves, the peaſants, and the freedmen, paſs in review before him. He deſcribes the penalties and puniſhments ordained by the criminal laws; dwells with complaiſance on the details of Roman politeneſs, the marriages and births, the baths, the furniture of the houſes, the repaſts, and the funerals. The laſt of theſe affords him an opportunity of deſcribing the cuſtomary ceremonial recurred to for the apotheoſis of an emperor.

In fine, he enters into the particulars of the uſages, the feſtivals, and religious ceremonies; the ſacrifices, as well as the functions of the different miniſters of religion. The veſtals, eſpecially, occupy a diſtinguiſhed place on the preſent occaſion; and notwithſtanding the extraordinary honours which were laviſhed on the prieſteſs, it is evident that it became extremely difficult to replace her. This circumſtance gave birth to a law, by which it was enacted that twenty young virgins, choſen by the pontiff, ſhould decide by lot which of them was to attain this dignity; ſo that the candidates were brought together by a ſpecies of conſcription.

The firſt volume terminates with details of the ſpectacles and public ſports, which neceſſarily leads to the inſtruments of muſic, &c. The ceremonial of the ſacred games, celebrated yearly at the commencement of the month of September, in honour of all the gods, will be read with a conſiderable degree of intereſt. This grand feſtival was terminated with chariot-races, and the combats of different kinds of gladiators.

The ſecond diviſion of the work, or that which comprehends all the peoples of the ancient continent, conſiſts of three parts: Africa, Aſia, and Europe. M. Martin introduces each nation with a prefatory diſcourſe, containing much hiſtorical and geographical information; but he dwells with more than a common portion of complaiſance on the Egyptians, among whom he has reſided. Commencing with the topography of their country, he deſcribes its aſpect and phyſiognomy, as it were, with the moſt brilliant colours, while he at the ſame time recounts the hiſtory of the people, from the period of their kings until the preſent times. He remarks, that Egypt, which had been ſo happy and flouriſhing

under its own ſovereigns, had for many centuries become a prey to all the foreigners who had ſucceeded each other in the domination of that country.

After having mentioned the warriors, and deſcribed their veſtments, he particulariſes the ancient uſages and manners of that people, all of which he compares with their ſituation at the preſent day. The details which follow chiefly relate to agriculture, and are the reſult of his own obſervations, in the two provinces where he was employed to ſuperintend the diſtribution of the waters of the Nile during the inundation.

Under the article entitled "Navigation and Commerce," he inſiſts on the impoſſibility of re-eſtabliſhing the canal of communication between the two ſeas acroſs the iſthmus of Suez; but he at the ſame time propoſes one in another direction, between Keuch and Koſſeir. While treating on this ſubject, he enters into an intereſting diſcuſſion relative to the elevation of the waters of the Red Sea above thoſe of the Mediterranean.

The editor has not neglected a deſcription of animals and plants; he has even preſented his readers with a ſhort diſſertation on medicine, in the courſe of which he deſcribes the proceſs recurred to by himſelf for curing an ophthalmy and a peſtilential fever, of which he was near becoming the victim. But the article in which he indulges moſt is that relative to the fine arts. He begins by fixing the general character of the architecture of the Egyptians: for he obſerves, that painting, and even ſculpture, were but acceſſories to that art, ſo flattering to their *monumental mania*.

He then proceeds to furniſh the moſt curious details relative to the temples, the labyrinth, the pyramids, the obeliſks, the inſulated columns, and the pharos. It is not without aſtoniſhment we learn, that one of the pyramids, of which he furniſhes the dimenſions, contains a ſufficiency of materials to build a wall of three *metres* in height, and which, in point of extent, would nearly ſurround the whole kingdom of Spain. According to the calculations to be found here, Pompey's column at Alexandria is formed of a ſingle block of granite, which weighs 265,165 *kilogrammes*.

While treating of the temples of Dendirah and Eſneh, the editor takes care to make mention of the curious zodiacs contained in them; but he is content to ſtate, without attempting to ſolve, the queſtion relative to the diſpoſition of the *ſigns* which compoſe theſe monuments of ancient aſtronomy.

He next lays down the dimenſions, as taken by himſelf, of the large interior chamber in the open pyramid; and thence deduces, by means of very ingenious deductions, the exact meaſure of the Egyptian cubit, which we know only by a compariſon with the Roman foot. He, at the ſame time, confirms his ſuppoſitions by a reference to the cubit ſtill in uſe among the Mekyas of the iſle of Raondah. This article is terminated by an account of the religion, the funerals, and manner of embalming among the Egyptians.

The Libyans are the next people who are brought on the ſcene; and under this denomination the editor comprehends all the nations who inhabit the borders of the Mediterranean, from Egypt to the pillars of Hercules. On this occaſion, he finds room for a diſſertation on the Oaſes. M. Martin had been inſtructed by the commander-in-chief, Menou, on his return from a ſurvey of the lake Mœris, to proceed to the Little Oaſis; for which purpoſe he was to leave Medina at the ſame time that M. Raffenau-Deliſle, his colleague, intended to viſit the great Oaſis, in company with General Donzelot, who was to proceed by the way of Siouth; but the occurrence of extraordinary events prevented the completion of his journey. Yet, notwithſtanding this, he had obtained a variety of information from certain inhabitants of *Oaſis Parva*, whom he had kept during ten days at Medina expreſsly for that purpoſe.

Aſia, which conſtitutes the ſecond ſubdiviſion of this volume, comprehends the Indians, the Chineſe, the Arabs, the Medes, the Aſſyrians, the Perſians, the Parthians, the Scythians, the natives of Aſia Minor, the Syrians, and the Jews. The cuſtoms, manners, and the religion of the laſt of theſe nations, which has ſince extended itſelf, with more or leſs modification, over nearly the whole of the globe, neceſſarily includes a variety of curious details relative to the patriarchs, &c. The editor, taking the text of the Sacred Scriptures for his guide, exhibits the Iſraelites both before and after the Moſaic law, and ſpeaks not only of their great legiſlator, but of the prophets who followed him.

He deſcribes the tabernacle, the ark, the altar of perfumes, the golden candleſtick, the brazen ſea, and, finally, the temple of Jeruſalem. He alſo enters into

into a variety of details relative to Jeſus Chriſt, his diſciples, and all the illuſtrious perſonages who figured during that memorable epoch in the hiſtory of the world. Thence he proceeds to conſider the firſt Chriſtians, their ſacerdotal veſtments, and the practices of their religion. This article is terminated by a curious diſſertation on the origin of popes and cardinals.

Europe, which conſtitutes the third part, comprehends the Greeks, the Thracians, the Italians, the Germans, the people of Great Britain, the Spaniards, and the Gauls. Of theſe, the Greeks alone would have occupied one volume; but a mere ſummary only is here preſented, doubtleſs with a view of affording a greater degree of variety. We are, however, preſented with a preciſe account of their different veſtments, the manner of managing their beards, the coverings for their legs and feet; and, in fine, the dreſſes of the rhetors, the philoſophers, the ſlaves, the common people, and the poor.

We are next furniſhed with details relative to their repaſts, their furniture, their meaſures, their coins, their marriages, and their funerals. In reſpect to religion, there were many practices peculiar to the Greeks, particularly concerning their oracles and their feſtivals. Next comes an intereſting deſcription of their games, their *gymnaſia*, their wreſtling-matches, &c. A ſhort diſſertation is alſo given on their tragedy; while the marine and military arts are not forgotten. This article is terminated with an account of their civil cuſtoms.

The third and laſt part of the work is dedicated wholly to the French people; and this has been conſidered, by the members of the Inſtitute employed to report upon it, as that portion which preſents the moſt curious, as well as moſt uſeful reſearches. The *coſtume* of the nation, from Clodion-le-Chevelu until Louis XIV., is deſcribed; that is to ſay, from the year 428 until the year 1650. After ſome preliminary details relative to the manners and uſages of the French, we are preſented with an account of the uninterrupted ſucceſſion of the kings, princes, &c., their contemporaries. The engravings are copied from medals, coins, and monuments, appertaining to each particular epoch.

Amidſt this variety of curious reſearch, certain cuſtoms, as well as certain proverbs, are referred to an ancient ſource. Under Dagobert II., towards the year 711 or 716, when one party aſſerted a fact which the other denied, a champion on each ſide was ſelected for the purpoſe of fighting. The vanquiſhed, who was conſidered as perjured, had his hand cut off; and the other witneſſes of the ſame party paid a fine, in order to redeem their lands: thence came the French proverb: "*les battus paient l'amende.*"

Under Louis VIII., called the Lion, who reigned from the year 1223 to the year 1226, it appears that it was ſtill cuſtomary to embrace in church, on repeating the words, "*pax Domini ſit ſemper vobiſcum.*" The queen, on one of thoſe occaſions, accidentally embraced a *courteſan*, who, from the richneſs of her dreſs, had been miſtaken for a lady of diſtinction. The king, angry at ſuch a miſtake, and wiſhing to avoid the repetition of a ſimilar ſcene in future, prohibited perſons of this deſcription from wearing either golden girdles or cloaks, which henceforward became the diſtinctive marks of married women. From this ſprung the proverb of "*Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée.*"

At the epoch of the reign of Philip Auguſtus, the author enters into a variety of intereſting details relative to chivalry, to which is added a deſcription of tournaments and carouſals.

This work is important in a variety of points of view. It is the offspring of much labour and enquiry, and cannot fail to be very ſerviceable to artiſts in particular. The engravings are numerous, and well executed.

"Eloges du Maréchal de Catinat, du Chancelier de l'Hoſpital, de Thomas, de l'Académie Françaiſe; ſuivis de l'Eloge inédit de Claire-Françoiſe de Leſpinaſſe; par GUIBERT: publiés par ſa Veuve, ſur les Manuſcrits et d'après les Corrections de l'Auteur."—Eulogiums of the Marichal de Catinat, the Chancellor de l'Hoſpital, and of Thomas; to which is aded, the inedited Eulogiums of Claire-Françoiſe de Leſpinaſſe; by Guibert: publiſhed by his Widow, from the Manuſcripts and Corrections of the Author. 1 vol. 8vo.

We have already noticed the poſthumous writings of Guibert, but cannot refrain, on the publication of this new edition, to recur once more to the ſame ſubject: partly becauſe the ſpecies of compoſition in which he excelled, has been but little cultivated in England, and partly becauſe he is allowed to have ſurpaſſed

paſſed moſt of his contemporaries in the manner in which he treated of every ſubject.

The "Eloge de Catinat" became the ſubject of a prize, which was to be beſtowed by the French Academy; and this was decided in favour of La Harpe, while his rival Guibert received the *acceſſit*, with the compliment, that the Academy regretted it had not a ſecond prize to beſtow.

It is well known that this mark of politeneſs produced nothing but diſguſt on the part of Monſ. G.; and many others, as well as himſelf, thought that he was the victim of the partiality of his judges. Voltaire, in a letter written about this period to the count de Schomberg, on the ſubject of theſe two diſcourſes, expreſſes himſelf as follows: "I perceive in that of M. Guibert," ſays he, "a grand diſplay of true, noble, and ſublime ideas, together with many portions of eloquence truly affecting; a courageous ſtateline's alſo, and the enthuſiaſm of a man who aſpires in ſecret to replace his hero. This ſentiment is diſcoverable through every line. On the other hand, the diſcourſe of M. de la Harpe is that of a reſpectable academician, replete with wit, eloquence, and taſte; while the other diſplays a genius at once warlike and patriotic."

Guibert, however, ſtill preſerved his rancour againſt the Academy, and ſeized on an opportunity to diſplay it, when the Eulogium of the Chancellor de l'Hoſpital was given out as the ſubject of a prize. He refuſed to be a competitor on this occaſion; but he compoſed and publiſhed a diſcourſe without prefixing the name of the author, to which was appended the following moſt inſulting motto: "Ce n'eſt point aux eſclaves à louer les grands hommes."—It is not befitting ſlaves to praiſe great men.

Notwithſtanding this anathema, l'Hoſpital found many panegyriſts; and among theſe were ſome, ſuch as Condorcet, Pechmeja, and Garat, who could not be conſidered as ſlaves. Meanwhile Guibert had, by anticipation, ſatirized all the eulogies that were to follow his own production.

"Theſe will not," ſays he, "prove any thing more than mere rhetorical amplifications, in which the character of l'Hoſpital will be deſcribed in a vague and timid manner: in which his merits, the actions of his life, as well as the grand leſſons it offers, will be overwhelmed by a ſonorous and ſterile abundance of words; works devoid of utility, deſtitute alike of image and philoſophy, and to the full as ephemeral as the laurel with which they will be crowned."

Notwithſtanding all this, Guibert was at length received as an academician, on the 13th of February, 1786; and St. Lambert, who was fixed upon to reply to him, took care, while he complimented the new member on his book on Tactics, his Gracchi, &c. not to make the leaſt mention of the "Eloge de Catinat."

The Eulogy of the celebrated Mademoiſelle d'Eſpinaſſe, is termed "L'Eloge d'Eliza;" her lover, M. de Mora, is deſignated under the name of Gonſalvo; and her friends are termed Ariſtus, Sainval, Cleon, Ergaſtus, Valerius, &c.

Marmontel ſays, that ſhe had been greatly attached to Guibert, on account of the heroiſm and genius appertaining to his character: and when St. Lambert obſerved, during the conteſt with La Harpe, that he intended to vote in favour of the latter at the Academy, ſhe burſt into tears, and retired.

"Voyage en Portugal, du Comte Hoffauseg; redigé par M. Link."—A Journey into Portugal, by Count Hoffauſeg; edited by M. Link.

The author of theſe Travels appears to have rendered himſelf a complete maſter of the ſubject; for he has ſpent much time, and beſtowed great labour in acquiring an acquaintance with whatſoever merits attention in an intereſting portion of Europe. This country, ſo little known, and ſo ſeldom attempted to be deſcribed, is ſtudded with mountains, on the ſummits of which a ſharp and bracing air is always felt; ſo that the climate differs but little from that of more northern regions. Some of them are ſtill crowned with ſnow in the month of Auguſt; and the Portugueſe, who are panting with heat in the valleys, may at any time approach the regions of winter.

One of the higheſt of theſe is called Mount Geres, on the ſides of which the wild-goat is ſeen to bound, in the ſame manner as on Caucaſus, in Aſia. All the mountains appear to be linked together, and nothing but ſteep hills preſent themſelves to the eye of the inhabitants; ſo that the view is bounded on all ſides. They accordingly experience an agreeable ſenſation when a plain ſucceeds to theſe rugged heights, which conceal a multitude of vipers, ſerpents, and venomous reptiles. Many of them are entirely

tirely covered with heath, more eſpecially in Tra-los-Montes, which, however, at leaſt conceals the aridity of the ſoil.

"At two leagues from Coimbra, the capital of Beïra, and the ſecond city in Portugal, and on the ſummit of a lofty mountain, is built a convent, which at a diſtance reſembles the neſt of an eagle. The approach to it is on all ſides very melancholy, and the Anchorites who inhabit this miſerable ſpot, appear to be entirely inſolated from all mankind. They never deſcend from their monaſtery, erected in the midſt of a ſolitude, around which black dentelated rocks are ſuſpended Skulls and human bones conſtitute the ſad decorations as you approach, and exhibit in a manner ſufficiently energetic, the holy ſcorn of the Anchorites for that life, ſo fugitive and ſo miſerable, which we every where elſe endeavour to render gay by means of ornaments equally frivolous and illuſory. They have no manner of connexion or converſation, except with Heaven; for they obſerve in regard to themſelves, like the monks of La Trappe, a perpetual ſilence; and they never open their mouths unleſs it be in praiſe of the Supreme Being, at their ſpiritual concerts.

"When a ſtranger has at length arrived at the convent, a ſcene not leſs picturesque than unexpected meets the eye. Religion has made even the horrible deſert to ſmile. All on a ſudden you diſcover, in the midſt of this ſolitary retreat, a thick foreſt of oak and fir-trees, while you, at the ſame time, diſcover ſeveral ſtreams of water, the grave and ſolemn murmurs of which reſound in the ears of theſe mute Anchorites, who live and die in the exerciſe of the ſtricteſt penitence."

The plains and valleys of Portugal preſent a diverſity of pictures no leſs aſtoniſhing than the mountains. Several of the cantons are entirely deſtitute of trees. On the banks of the Douro, the ſoil is rocky and ſterile. This confined ſtream rolls its waves rapidly between ſteep rocks. The Minho and the Tajo, uſually termed the *Tagus* by the Engliſh, enjoy a freer and eaſier courſe, while their banks, on both ſides, abound with rare and valuable plants.

Throughout nearly the whole extent of the kingdom, indeed, the earth is magnificently decked out. The Sabor and the Liana, two very pretty ſtreams, adorned with thickets and majeſtic groves, occaſionally diſappear, on purpoſe to flow peaceably under bowers of verdure.

The Liana, in particular, is to the full as much celebrated among the Portugueſe, as the Lignon and Gardon among the French. The fields fertilized by this river, are uſually the theatre on which the romance-writers of this country are accuſtomed to place their heroes.

Fountains of pure water refreſh the atmoſphere of all the provinces of Portugal, while the interior country of Spain is almoſt totally deprived of ſuch a precious reſource. In the province of Beïra alone, no leſs than three thouſand ſprings have been reckoned; but the ſudden increaſe of the rivers often occaſions great ravages during the winter.

"We diſcover in this country," ſays the author, "an agreeable mixture of productions, ſome of which are not to be met with in other parts of the world. This kingdom, formerly called Luſitania, on account of its *almond-trees*, exhibits the moſt magnificent vegetation. Nothing is comparable to the beauty of the Portugueſe landſcapes. In certain villages, the inhabitants live in the ſhade of the foliage. Rural riches accumulate around them. Olives, almond-trees, mulberries, and figs, ſurround their habitations. The elm and poplar, rearing their lofty heads above the reſt, appear like ſo many columns in the middle of groves, and tend not a little to decorate the romantic ſcene.

"Almoſt in every place, and more eſpecially in Beïra, live hedges, intermingled with oak, divide the fields. The eye wanders over green meadows covered with herds of cattle, while vines of about half a foot in thickneſs climb around the trees, to the height of from forty to fifty feet. In ſeveral of the valleys, the orange, the citron, the laurel, and the broom, compoſe thoſe enchanting groves, whence are exhaled the moſt delicate odours. In fine, nearly all the ſenſes are ſatisfied, and man is but too fortunate, under theſe umbrageous coverings, and amidſt this ſmiling ſcene, to live unknown to the reſt of the univerſe, and to paſs his days tranquilly, in the enjoyment of ſylvan delights. The Portugueſe tranſport into the very heart of their cities, thoſe images of nature, ſo gay and ſo delightful. They decorate their ſtreets with trees, which ſcatter their perfumes around, and, at the ſame time, beſtow an inappreciable charm on the habitations of the townſmen.

"In this little kingdom was planted the firſt orange-tree, which the Jeſuits brought

brought from China, and which, being eagerly multiplied, has ſince ſpread over all Europe. They cultivate with an equal degree of care, a great number of African, Aſiatic, and American plants, which are naturaliſed in this country, and now grow on obſcure ſpots. In no portion of the world can the botaniſt diſcover more treaſures, whether he eagerly pant for what is ſimple or what is curious: both of theſe may be there readily accumulated, and contemplated at his leiſure.

"The delightful climate of Liſbon is well known; it is the *Felicitas Julia*, where Julius Cæſar meditated on thoſe great deſigns, afterwards carried into execution by him. This city, the origin of which is loſt in the night of time, is built on ſeven hills, leſs celebrated indeed, and alſo leſs terrible, than thoſe of Rome. Although often ſhook, and even overturned by earthquakes; although daily expoſed to thoſe frightful revolutions which diſturb the repoſe of mankind; yet man ſtill perſiſts to reſide in this capital, on account of its advantageous ſituation.

"The ſky there is always pure, and the heat tempered by the winds from the ſea; but if, by any chance, a little ſnow ſhould happen to fall in the winter, the whole city of Liſbon is inſtantly affected by the cold; the trembling burghers, with their aſtoniſhed families, aſſemble in crowds around a miſerable brazier, which irritates rather than eaſes their complaint. They inhabit houſes open to every gale that blows, as if they were never to experience the inclemency of the ſeaſons. The ſame want of foreſight produces the ſame inconveniences in Madrid, in Rome, and in Naples. A Ruſſian nobleman was not, therefore, much in the wrong when he affirmed, that the winter appeared colder in the laſt of theſe cities, than on the frozen borders of the Neva."

We are aſſured that, of late years, Liſbon has aſſumed a new appearance. Before the French Revolution, the ſtreets are deſcribed as ſo many receptacles for murderers. After five o'clock at night, it became neceſſary to grope one's way, ſword in hand, and there was no aſſiſtance to be hoped from the inhabitants, who were glad to take refuge in the inner apartments of their houſes: "their hearts, hardened by fear, excluded every ſentiment of humanity." Robbers poſted themſelves in the long and narrow alleys; crimes were perpetrated in every part of the city; and it might have been juſtly ſuppoſed, that civilization diſappeared with the day.

A French emigrant, protected by the government, at length made this nocturnal anarchy to ceaſe in Liſbon. Lamps were lighted in the ſtreets, and a police, active, vigilant, and formed on the model of that of Paris, ſuperintended the ſafety of the inhabitants. It is not a little extraordinary, that this ſcene of murder and violence was entirely confined to the capital. At that very period, the traveller might journey through the reſt of Portugal in ſafety; for vagabonds of all kinds were there more rigorouſly watched than in any other country of Europe.

"The Portugueſe," we are told, "love to live in the country, where they attain a very extraordinary age. It proceeds from this paſſion, perhaps, that we ſee but few towns or cities in their dominions; and this is a defect that contributes, in a ſingular degree, to hurt the national proſperity.

"The earth is not generally curſed with ſterility, as ſome modern geographers have advanced without any knowledge of the ſubject. The peaſantry, indeed, neglect to cultivate it, and care little whether it produces corn or not, becauſe they obtain but little ſale for this precious commodity. The country ſituate between the Minho and the Douro, includes more towns and cities that any of the other provinces.

"The mild and poliſhed demeanour of the Portugueſe, fully correſponds with the beauties which nature has been ſo prodigal of in reſpect to them; and all enlightened travellers agree to repreſent the inhabitants as civil and complaiſant, in reſpect to ſtrangers.

"They, on all occaſions, diſplay a martial diſpoſition. It is with pleaſure that one diſcovers in this country the blood of thoſe brave warriors who, conducted by Albuquerque, a ſecond Alexander, filled both Africa and Aſia with his exploits; founded an empire that extended from the Perſian Gulph to the Yellow Sea; for the ſpace of two centuries monopolized the commerce of the whole world, and rendered every portion of Europe tributary to their induſtry.

"But at length the flame of ambition conſumed Portugal. The inhabitants croſſed the ſeas for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing themſelves at Ormus, then the grand magazine of the Eaſt, as well as at Goa, Ceylon, Malacca, Brazil, Mozambique, Congo, and the iſles of the Atlantic Ocean.

Ocean. Theſe intrepid and vigorous men became effeminate in foreign lands, and entirely forgot their country; while that kingdom, in theſe diſtant expeditions, loſt the flower of its population. In fine, the raſh enterpriſes of Sebaſtian completely exhauſted Portugal.

"This degenerate race is, however, naturally warlike, and exhibits, even to this day, the phyſiognomy of a great character. With good management, it is poſſible to make the inhabitants reſume their ancient dignity; but it is neceſſary," adds M. Hoffauteg, "that the Government ſhould pay more reſpect to the noble profeſſion of arms. The ſoldier is both badly clothed and badly fed; and it has been ſaid, that lieutenants and enſigns were, until of late, ſelected from the lacquies of great lords, who did not bluſh to retain them in their ſervice, and to conſecrate to vile employments thoſe hands deſtined at once to avenge the honour of their ſtate, and to cull laurels for themſelves.

"At Liſbon it is no uncommon thing to ſee the ſoldiers hold out their hands for alms, like ſo many beggars, and aſk for charity from the paſſengers. But it is not generous to impute to this nation thoſe faults for which itſelf bluſhes; and the revolutions which have lately occurred in Europe, will aſſuredly point out the neceſſity of reſpecting thoſe men who inſure the peace of empires."

"Le Journal de Gourmands."—The Gluttons' Journal.

It may ſurpriſe ſome of our readers, perhaps, that a periodical publication with ſuch a title ſhould not only appear, but be popular in France. Certain it is that this is actually the caſe at the preſent moment; and we ſhall here give an extract from No. IV.

"In the laſt century, there was a native of Saxony, who, for the ſake of money, undertook to eat whatſoever might be preſented to him. A ſheep, a hog, and a calf, were not ſufficient for his breakfaſt; for, in addition to theſe, he ſwallowed two buſhels of cherries, together with their ſtones.

"He could break with his teeth the bones of an ox, earthen pots, and even pebbles, with the utmoſt eaſe. He alſo devoured live animals, ſuch as rats, cats, mice, crows, &c.

"One day a writing-deſk, covered with plates of iron, was preſented to him; and he, with ſome little difficulty, ſucceeded in tearing it to pieces with his teeth, and even in ſwallowing the whole of it, together with the pens, the ink-ſtand, which was of copper, the knife, the ſand, and, in ſhort, every thing contained in it. Seven witneſſes, all worthy of belief, atteſted this fact before the Senate of Wirtemberg, and this horrid devourer enjoyed the moſt vigorous health until he had attained the age of 60. His life, together with a deſcription of his body, have furniſhed the ſubject of a biographical notice publiſhed at Wirtemberg, under the following title: "De Poliphago et Tiophago Wirtembergenſi Diſſertatio."

The ſame number of the ſame Journal, contains a diſſertation on the following queſtion: "Is it a virtue to be ſober?" The author, who ſubſcribes himſelf "Gaſterman," and who neither ſuppreſſes either his name or his employment, ſuſtains the negative, and obſerves, "that in all probability, the apoſtles of ſobriety are only ſuch men as poſſeſs no appetite for drinking."

"We ought however," adds he, "to diſtruſt their declamations: for an empty ſtomach produces an empty brain; and it might be ſaid of it with more reaſon than La Rochefoucauld ſays of the heart: 'Les bonnes penſées viennent de l'eſtomac.'

"I maintain, moreover, that thoſe only poſſeſs good qualities, who digeſt well, and eaſily. 'Bon convive, bon compagnon à table, et homme aimable,' are perhaps the only ſynonimes in the French language. The table is a place for love and uniſon; one never talks well about buſineſs except it be at table. Can any thing be more tender than a toper? more liberal than a joyous gueſt? 'Diſtruſt ſober people,' ſays J. J. Rouſſeau. Henry IV. wiſhed 'that all his ſubjects might be enabled to *put a fowl into the pot*;' and do not the grand epochs of our religion alſo recal the pleaſures of feaſting? The Circumciſion is conſecrated to *bonbons* and ſweetmeats, the Epiphany to cakes, Eaſter to lamb, and St. Martin to fat geeſe.

"When the Father of mankind ſaid to them, 'Increaſe and multiply,' this clearly meant, 'Eat and drink.' To eat and drink, then, is not merely a command, but a law of nature; for there can be no virtues contrary to the laws and the neceſſities of nature. *Quod erat probandum.*"

There is certainly more gaiety than reaſon in this method of ſuſtaining a paradox; but we ought to recollect, that it is a *gourmand* who combats *pro aris & focis*.

"Le Magaſin de petits Dames, &c."—The Ladies' little Magazine, &c.

This work conſiſts of one ſmall volume in 18mo. adorned with a portrait; and the preſent is the fourth year that it has been publiſhed. Like the preceding ones, the miſcellany now under conſideration is divided into two parts, one being dedicated to poetry, and the other to proſe compoſitions; ſuch as characters, tales, anecdotes, thoughts, reflections, imitations, notices, &c.

One of the moſt intereſting articles in the whole collection is entitled, "Relation d'un Voyage à Madrid." This journey was undertaken in 1789, by Mademoiſelle de Pons, then in the ſixteenth year of her age. The account of it was printed ſoon after; but as only twelve copies were publiſhed, it may be, of courſe, conſidered as a ſcarce work. We learn, among other particulars, that the *Naſimiento*, a ceremony intended to celebrate the birth of Chriſt, coſts the Court of Madrid from 6 to 700,000 livres. It takes place every year at Chriſtmas, in an immenſe hall within the palace, and conſiſts of a repreſentation of landſcapes, figures in wax, houſes, temples, rivers, fleets, &c. The eaſtern Magi, with their numerous followers, are in the act of adoring Jeſus Chriſt; and the lights, decorations, and machinery, employed in ſo extraordinary a ſpectacle, are ſaid to render it peculiarly intereſting.

This little work concludes with a notice of the productions with which the fair-ſex have enriched literature, during the preceding year; and we perceive that we are indebted to French, or rather Pariſian, females, for only four works on morals, while we have no leſs than ſeventeen romances.

"Epitre à Voltaire, par M. de Chenier, de l'Inſtitut National."—An Epiſtle to Voltaire, by M. de Chenier, a Member of the French Inſtitute.

The ſubject choſen by this author is ſufficiently rich; and it muſt be allowed by every one, that ſuch a writer as Voltaire, and ſuch an age as the eighteenth century, preſent an inexhauſtible ſtock of materials. The diverſified life of that celebrated author, the prodigious variety of his works, the events that occurred during his time, and the multitude of men, more or leſs celebrated, who ſhone at the ſame period with himſelf, preſent a ſeries of choice facts and curious incidents for a man of genius.

It muſt be candidly allowed alſo, that, on the preſent occaſion, much has been achieved; for Voltaire is here praiſed in verſes worthy of himſelf, and it appears to be his own Muſe that inſpires the eulogy.

M. de Chenier follows his hero throughout the whole courſe of his long and glorious career. The epoch of his birth produces a deſcription of the decline of a brilliant and pompous reign. On his entrance into the world, the memorable regency is deſcribed, which, in conſequence of the extravagance of the Duke of Orleans of that day, gave a mortal ſtab to the finances, the manners, and the conſtitution of the ſtate.

It is well known that Voltaire's firſt ſucceſs in tragedy and heroic poetry was quickly followed by a perſecution, in conſequence of which he was obliged to retire to England. From this country he returned home with added powers; and in the philoſophical retreat of Ciney, in company with a celebrated woman, whoſe name will ever be inſeparable from his, the purſuit of the ſciences, and the cultivation of philoſophy, hiſtory, and poetry, contributed not a little to that glory which did not ceaſe to increaſe until the period of his death.

"Obſervations ſur un Article de M. de Bonald, ſur les Juifs, inſéré dans le Mercure de France, du 8 Fevrier, 1806."—Obſervations on an Article, by M. de Bonald, relative to the Jews, inſerted in the French Mercury, Feb. 8, 1806.

M. de Bonald having attacked that unfortunate and perſecuted nation the Jews, in a very long and laboured article in one of the French periodical publications, a Jewiſh lady has publiſhed this anſwer to it.

She begins by expreſſing her aſtoniſhment that any one, during the nineteenth century, and that, too, "in France, at once free and powerful," ſhould be capable of ſuch manifeſt injuſtice, as to wiſh to deprive ſo many citizens of thoſe civil and political rights, which both reaſon and the laws have conferred upon them. The fair author inſiſts that her antagoniſt is utterly unacquainted with the ſubject under diſcuſſion, as he has not read thoſe writings publiſhed for and againſt the preſent queſtion, during the courſe of the laſt twenty years. The attentive peruſal of the works of Gregoire, Biſhop of Blois, of M. Thierry, a celebrated lawyer, and of Lalkind Lourwitz, would have inſpired him with more liberal notions. The laſt of theſe, who is a Poliſh Jew, was crowned by the Academy of Metz in 1788, for his Diſſertation

tion in favour of the liberty of his brethren; and this fact alone ſerves to overturn the argument, that the learned body in queſtion was inclined to deny any new franchiſes to an unhappy and oppreſſed people.

M. Bonald had blamed the Conſtituent Aſſembly "for forcing the barriers which religion and policy had reared between the Jews and the Chriſtians, and calling on them to enjoy the benefits of the new conſtitution." On the other hand, his fair antagoniſt praiſes the legiſlature "for having repaired an outrage committed againſt human nature, during ſo many centuries. In recognizing in the Jews," adds ſhe, "the ſame rights as in other citizens, the members of that aſſembly performed a ſingular act of juſtice, and poſterity will always hold their names in honour. Already a noble emulation begins to take place among the Iſraelites in France, which will ſoon render them worthy of their new condition. The education of their children is no longer circumſcribed, as heretofore, within the narrow circle of the Hebrew tongue. The dead and living languages, mathematics, hiſtory, geography, juriſprudence, and the mechanical arts, are all taught to the children of thoſe in eaſy circumſtances. The parents are at great pains to obtain maſters for them in every branch of ſcience, and the pupils not only bid fair to become ſome day uſeful citizens to their country, but even to confer honour on it.

"Nothing of this kind," continues ſhe, "ever exiſted, or could poſſibly exiſt, anterior to that law, equally ſage and beneficent, which permitted them to become members of the great family. Formerly repulſed from all the liberal profeſſions, delivered over to the ſcorn and the inſults of the people, covered with infamy and opprobrium by means of barbarous reſtrictions, they exhibited the manners of ſlaves, and were conſequently ſubject to all their vices."

Our authoreſs next proceeds to enumerate the various objections which have, from time to time, been raiſed againſt the enfranchiſement of the Jews, and then ſtates the able refutation of theſe popular prejudices, by M. Thierry, an advocate of the Parliament of Nancy, who was crowned by the Academy of that city, on account of his celebrated diſſertation. That celebrated lawyer objects to a falſe, outrageous, and intolerant zeal. "Religion teaches us," ſays he, "that the Jews of a former age, having committed the greateſt of all poſſible crimes, drew down upon them the vengeance of the Divinity; and that by way of puniſhment, their nation was diſperſed over the ſurface of the earth. But does it appertain to us to miſinterpret the orders of the Divinity? Is the execution of his juſtice confided to us? And are we entitled to denominate ourſelves the inſtruments of his vengeance? Ah! let us leave to Providence the taſk of accompliſhing its own deſigns, without daring either to penetrate or to interpret them! Far diſtant be the idea from us, and from that age when reaſon, at length aſhamed of our madneſs, contemplates ſuperſtition and fanaticiſm with horror!—far diſtant from that auguſt religion, thoſe ideas of a barbarous intolerance, which would at once diſgrace and diſhonour it!"

"This," ſays Madame de ••••, "is the language of a Chriſtian, of a man actuated by the love of humanity, and who is intereſted in the fate of the Jews, not becauſe they are Jews, but becauſe they are men. Let it be recollected too, that the diſcourſe in queſtion was compoſed in 1788, and that, at this day, the enjoyment of the liberty of all worſhips conſtitutes one of the fundamental laws of the French empire. So much for religion. In reſpect to thoſe barriers, erected by human policy, between the Jews and the Chriſtians, let me demand what policy can that be which tends to throw ſcorn and opprobrium on a particular claſs of men, by branding them, in the face of public opinion, through the aid of iniquitous and barbarous laws?"

After this, we are preſented with an account of the perſecutions which the Jews had undergone in Chriſtian countries; and we learn, that, even ſo late as the year 1738, an individual traveller of this perſecuted nation could not ſleep a ſingle night at Straſburgh, without paying eight *ſous* for a permiſſion, and at the ſame time depoſiting three livres, by way of ſecurity for the toll next day. In 1639, a Jew could not enter that city without a previous examination; and, even after that, he was to be accompanied by one of the jailors, who was immediately, on the concluſion of his buſineſs, to conduct him back again to the barriers!

After enumerating theſe and a variety of other particulars, this lady concludes with many compliments to the Emperor of the French, to whom ſhe appears to look up, as to the Saviour of the Jews.

"Excerpta; ou, Fables Choiſies de La Fontaine; avec des Notes nouvelles. Edition preferite et adoptée par la

miſſion d'Inſtruction Publique, pour les Lycées et les Ecoles Secondaires. Publiées par F. Roger, Membre de la Commiſſion."—Excerpta; or, Select Fables from La Fontaine; with new Notes, &c.

The Collection of Fables of La Fontaine, is generally one of the firſt books put into the hands of children in France; and it appears from the ſelection here made by the Commiſſion of Public Inſtruction, that he is ſtill held in high eſtimation.

But as ſome of his fictions are not conſidered as well calculated to form the taſte of youth, and others are thought to contribute but little to either their morals or their inſtruction, many of them have been very properly denied admiſſion into this little work. M. Roger, who is the editor, has thought proper to give a preference to thoſe fables, the ſubject of which has been taken by La Fontaine from Phædrus.

Notes are here appended, in order to explain thoſe facts, either hiſtorical or mythological, which occur, as well as to interpret thoſe obſolete terms which have of late fallen into diſrepute. The whole is preceded by a ſhort and well-written notice, in which the author preſents very juſt ideas relative to the origin of apologues, as well as that particular ſpecies of talent ſo admirably diſplayed by La Fontaine, in reſpect to this ſpecies of compoſition.

"Nouveaux Eléinens de la Science de l'Homme."—New Elements of the Science of Man; by P. J. Barthez, Phyſician to the Emperor and King, and the Government, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

Profeſſor Barthez, who obſerves that man has ever been a problem to man, endeavours, in the work before us, to ſolve the enigma, and diſcloſe the ſecret. He, however, does not pretend to have unvieled all the phyſiological myſteries which have ſo long puzzled mankind, and he complains that any one ſhould have conceived the idea that ſuch was the intent of his work.

He refers all the phenomena of living man to the action of the *vital principle*, which ſome aſcribe to cauſes purely chemical or mechanical, and others to the effect of the mind on the body; while a third claſs attributes the whole to an univerſal, but occult, agent. He, however, does not pretend to explain by this vital principle, conſidered as an univerſal force, all thoſe phenomena which would not then have, by reaſon of their exiſtence, but a general, and conſequently, an indeterminate cauſe.

After having given, as it were, the *key* to the doctrine of M. Barthez, we ſhall here take a rapid review of his work. In a preliminary diſcourſe, the author expoſes the means and the method by which we ought to be guided in our inquiry reſpecting man. After referring to the manner in which natural hiſtory is ſtudied, the author, ſupporting his doctrine on the baſis eſtabliſhed in his introduction, attempts to demonſtrate that no mechanical law is to be received as explanatory of the *phenomena* of the living body. Thus the doctrine of the "irritability of the fibres" goes for nothing.

The faculty of thought, too, is here ſaid to appertain to a ſpecies of phenomenon entirely different from that of the intrinſic vitality of the organs; and cannot, therefore, be aſſigned as one of the cauſes of the movements and vital functions which take place in man, independently of his volition.

After having conſidered the energy of the vital principle, both in the fluids and the ſolids of organized bodies, M. Barthez throws great light on the influence of the ſame principle in reſpect to the numerous ſympathies which conſtantly exiſt between different organs of the living body, &c.

The bounds of our review will not permit us to enter into the cauſes of ſleeping and waking; the periodical numbneſs of certain animals; the diſſertation on the influence of habit and temperament; on death, its ſigns and conſequences; on the probability of the duration of human life, calculated according to mortuary regiſters, &c. &c.

POETRY.

"Chanſons choiſies de M. de Piis."—Select Poetry by M. de Piis. 2 vols. 8vo.

It is not a little remarkable, that there were never ſo many ſongs compoſed in France as during the revolution, and yet it is pretty evident that there were but few ſubjects of merriment. The author of the "*Cours de Litterature*" (M. de la Harpe) did not think it beneath him to treat of ſong-writing; he even compoſed a diſſertation on the *Vaudeville*, and it is ſomewhat curious that the account of Favart is rather longer than that of Homer.

M. Piis, who is an imitator of Favart in reſpect to the *Vaudeville Dramatique*, has alſo had Panard in his eye; and, like him, he is ever attentive to introduce the ridiculous: ſo that, notwithſtanding the immenſe number of his ſongs, they all poſſeſs an air of originality.

The

The preſent collection contains no leſs than 200 of them; and therefore, of courſe, they are of every poſſible deſcription, including the Anacreontic, the ſatirical, the convivial, &c. &c. But he appears to excel in the *chanſon anecdotique*, a ſpecies which he has in ſome meaſure created.

M. de Piis is a member of the legion of honour, and ſecretary-general to the prefecture of the police.

"Ode ſur les Victories de Napoleon le Grand, &c."—Ode to the Victories of Napoleon the Great, &c.

This is a collection of congratulatory verſes on the victories achieved by Bonaparte in Germany, particularly the battle of Auſterlitz.

"Nouvel Almanach des Muſes, pour l'an Gregorien 1806."—A New Almanac of the Muſes, for the year 1806, according to the Gregorian calculation.

The French have been accuſtomed, for a long time paſt, to collect various pieces of light fugitive poetry, and publiſh them under the form of Almanacs, New Year's Gifts, &c. Among the pieces which form the preſent article, are an ode by P. Lebrun; another on the recent victories obtained by Bonaparte; an epiſtle to Eugenius; a ſhort poem entitled "Winter, &c."

M. de Huillar, author of a little poem entitled "*l'Ombre d'un Sage*," has choſen Plutarch for his hero, and he makes this Greek philoſopher deliver a lecture on "independence" in very good French verſe.

"La Napoléide, Poeme en Six Chants."—The Napoleoniad, a Poem in Six Cantos, by M. de G. 1 vol. 8vo.

This Frenchman, writing doubtleſs to pay court to Bonaparte, has here undertaken the very difficult taſk of compoſing an epic poem to his honour.

---

## SELECT COMMUNICATIONS *from* MEMBERS *of various* BOOK-SOCIETIES, *in* REPLY *to the* ENQUIRIES *of* DR. SIMPSON.

*Vide Monthly Magazine, Vol.* 21, *p.* 489.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

EVERY meaſure which tends to promote the acquirement, or increaſe the circulation of knowledge, is ſo truly praiſeworthy, and of ſuch great public importance, that the warmeſt thanks are due to thoſe who undertake, as well as to thoſe who encourage the proſecution of it.

Of all the means of diſſeminating knowledge, none perhaps is more generally uſeful than the eſtabliſhment of Book-Societies; and I have always thought it by no means the leaſt valuable part of the plan of your reſpectable publication, that you have from time to time invited, and given place to communications on the ſubject. I am particularly led to this reflection at preſent, by the letter of Dr. Simpſon, which appeared in your laſt Number; and having been many years a member of a Society, from my connection with which I have derived much pleaſure as well as profit, I am induced to ſend you an account of its inſtitution and progreſs, for the information of your correſpondent and his friends.

The Book-Society at this place was inſtituted about eighteen years ago, and affords a ſtriking example of what may be effected by perſeverance, with very ſmall means. A few gentlemen, not exceeding ten in the firſt inſtance, ſubſcribed a guinea each to purchaſe a few books, which were kept at a ſtationer's ſhop, and delivered out to the members for a limited time, as they applied for them, and at the end of the year were ſold. A few plain rules were drawn up for the government of the infant Society, and a ſubſcription of half-a-crown a quarter entered into for its future ſupport: new members paid a fee of half-a-guinea at their admiſſion, and were entitled to the uſe of all the books then in the poſſeſſion of the Society. After a few years, as the numbers and reſources of the Society increaſed, it became a practice to retain the moſt valuable works from year to year, and at length to ſell only fugitive works, the mere ephemeri of the day, or ſuch works as having been inadvertently admitted, were found not to poſſeſs ſufficient merit to be retained; and as the ſtock of books increaſed, the admiſſion-fee was alſo increaſed to one guinea. In the year 1799, it being found inconvenient to keep ſo conſiderable a collection of books, as the Society had then become poſſeſſed of, at a ſtationer's ſhop, and the perſon who had hitherto had the care of them declining buſineſs, the Society reſolved to rent a room in the houſe of ſome

* Should we be favoured with further Practical Hints on this important ſubject, we will appropriate a few pages to them in our next Supplementary Number.

ſome reputable perſon, who would undertake the duties of a librarian, and to remove the books thither; and to carry this meaſure into effect, the ſubſcription was then raiſed to five ſhillings and threepence a quarter, and from this period the Society has ſteadily perſevered in endeavouring to eſtabliſh a permanent library. In the year 1801, the ſubſcription was increaſed to ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence a quarter, and a daily London and a weekly provincial paper taken in for the uſe of the members frequenting the reading-room. In the month of October laſt, the value of the books, and the furniture of the library having increaſed to a conſiderable amount, it was judged adviſable to erect a proprietorſhip, and a plan previouſly prepared by a committee for that purpoſe, being ſubmitted to the members, was adopted. By this regulation, the property was veſted in thoſe members who have been admitted ſeven years and upwards, with a condition that thoſe members who have not been admitted ſeven years, and all who ſhall hereafter be admitted, ſhall become proprietors at the expiration of ſeven years from their reſpective admiſſions. Each proprietor is furniſhed with a ticket by the ſtewards, which ticket is transferable by the proprietor during his life; and if not ſo transferred, deſcends after his deceaſe to his legal repreſentative, by whom, and alſo by the perſon to whom any ſuch ticket is transferred, it is in like manner transferrable and tranſmiſſible, and ſo to continue to be by the legal repreſentative of each ſucceſſive proprietor, ſo long as the Society ſhall continue. We now conſider the Society to be eſtabliſhed on a permanent baſis; and when we review its origin and progreſs, the ſmall ſcale upon which it was commenced, and the eaſy rate of ſubſcription by which it has been ſupported, and, in the courſe of comparatively a few years, raiſed to its preſent reputable rank: we are warranted in entertaining the pleaſing hope, that it may at ſome future time become an inſtitution of conſiderable public importance and general utility. The preſent number of members is thirty-ſix; and the Society has ſeldom much exceeded, nor often fallen much ſhort of that number. The members meet four times a year at a tavern: at the firſt meeting they dine together, and ſup at the other three meetings: at theſe meetings ſubſcriptions and fines are paid, books admitted, and the general concerns of the Society diſcuſſed. The mode purſued for the admiſſion of books, is, for every member, if he chooſes, to propoſe a work, the merits of which undergo a diſcuſſion, and then it is either admitted or rejected by a majority of the members preſent. For ſome time after the eſtabliſhment of this library, the meetings of the Society were held there; but it being found by experience that the concerns of the Society did not ſuffer by the members ſpending a ſocial hour together once in a quarter of a year, the old plan was again reſorted to, and has continued ever ſince.

I incloſe you a copy of the Rules and Reſolutions of the Society, and remain,

Sir, your's, &c.

*Poole, July* 21, 1806. J. BRISTOWE.

---

### RULES OF THE POOLE SOCIETY.

1. Each member ſhall ſubſcribe ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence per quarter, excepting ladies, whoſe admiſſion and ſubſcription are provided for in the 8th rule.

2. A general meeting of the members ſhall be held four times in the year, viz. on the firſt Tueſday in January, April, July, and October, reſpectively, to tranſact the buſineſs of the Society, of which notice ſhall be given by the ſtewards; and every member not attending ſuch meetings, ſhall pay a fine of five ſhillings towards the expences of the meeting when the members dine together, and of two ſhillings and ſixpence when they do not dine: but every member who attends a meeting, and retires before dinner or ſupper reſpectively, ſhall pay his proportion of the expences of the day.

3. No new member ſhall be admitted but at the general meetings. Any gentleman intending to propoſe a new member, ſhall give timely intimation thereof to the ſtewards, to enable them to give notice of the ſame to the members, prior to the meeting. Perſons propoſed to be admitted members of the Society, ſhall conſtantly be choſen by ballot, ſuch ballot not to commence till one hour after the time of meeting, nor unleſs at leaſt one-third of the total number of members is preſent. Three diſſenting votes ſhall be deemed a negative, when not more than twelve members are preſent; four, when more than twelve, and not more than fifteen members are preſent; and five, when any number exceeding fifteen members are preſent: and each member (ladies excepted) ſhall pay, when admitted, one guinea, and one quarter's ſubſcription.

4. Two ſtewards ſhall be annually choſen by a majority of the members preſent, to enforce the laws, and to ſee that the value of the books ordered does not exceed the funds of the Society; the ſaid ſtewards ſhall keep a book, in which ſhall be entered minutes of the proceedings of the Society, and an account of the receipts and expenditures; and at

at the expiration of every year ſhall deliver to the Society an account of all ſubſcriptions and fines received, what due, and how expended.

5. No books ſhall be purchaſed by the Society, but ſuch as are voted in by a majority of the members preſent at the general meetings, except pamphlets, (not exceeding five ſhillings value each, and not amounting in the whole to more than one pound in every quarter,) which the ſtewards ſhall be at liberty to order, upon being required ſo to do by four members; and no book ſhall be admitted at the general meetings, unleſs the member propoſing the ſame, or ſome other member preſent, can give a ſatisfactory account of the character and price of it.

6. The books ſhall be locked up in caſes, and be under the immediate care of a librarian, by whom they ſhall be delivered to the members, whether for the purpoſe of reading in the room, or of taking them home, and to whom they ſhall be returned. The librarian ſhall keep a book, in which ſhall be entered the title of every work delivered, the name of the member to whom delivered, the time when taken away, the number of days to be kept, when returned to the library, and the forfeit (if any) incurred.

7. The members ſhall have acceſs to the library every day, Sundays excepted, from ten o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock in the evening; and on Sundays, for the purpoſe of reading the newſpapers only, from twelve o'clock till half paſt two.

8. Ladies ſhall be admitted members of this Society ſo far as to be entitled to the uſe of the books, ſubject to a ballot in the manner ſpecified in the 3d rule, and to all other rules and regulations now in exiſtence for the government of this Society; and when admitted ſhall pay half-a-guinea, and one quarter's ſubſcription, after the rate of a guinea per year, and ſhall afterwards pay the like ſubſcription quarterly; but no lady ſo admitted ſhall be entitled to any property in the library, or to the uſe of the newſpapers, or the room, but upon the terms preſcribed in the 3d article of the Declaration of Property.

9. Every member who keeps a book beyond the time ſpecified on the cover, ſhall pay ſixpence a day till it is returned; whoever loſes a book ſhall forfeit one ſhilling, and make good any loſs or damage; and whoever takes more than one book at a time from the library, ſhall forfeit one ſhilling and ſixpence.

10. All forfeitures ſhall be appropriated to the funds of the Society.

11. At the January meeting, ſuch books as a majority of the members then preſent ſhall determine to part with, ſhall be diſpoſed of by private ſale, to the members only; and the money ariſing by ſuch ſale ſhall be appropriated to the funds of the Society.

12. Members applying at the library for books then in uſe, ſhall be entitled to the preference in rotation when the books are returned, provided they inſert their names in a book to be kept by the librarian for that purpoſe, and reſpectively apply for them within one day after their return.

13. A member deſirous of keeping a book longer than the time ſpecified on the cover, ſhall be at liberty, if returned in due time, to renew it for a ſecond term, provided no other member has applied for it; but neither Review nor Magazine ſhall be ſo taken out for a ſecond term.

14. If any member ſhall happen to loſe a book, he or ſhe ſhall give notice of ſuch loſs at or before the expiration of the term for which it was taken, to the librarian, or to the ſtewards, and ſhall at the ſame time pay the value of the book if a ſingle volume, or of the ſet if it be one of a ſet, and forfeit two ſhillings and ſixpence; and if ſuch member ſhall neglect to give notice of the loſs, at or before the expiration of the term, he or ſhe ſhall pay the value of the volume or ſet, and forfeit one guinea.

15. Members having occaſion to leave Poole for more than ſix months, ſhall be at liberty to continue members of the Society, upon paying two ſhillings per quarter during their abſence, provided ſuch payment be made to the ſtewards on or before the firſt meeting after their return to Poole; but no member, or his family, ſhall be entitled to the uſe of the books during his abſence, unleſs the full ſubſcription be regularly paid.

16. Members who neglect to pay their ſubſcriptions and fines at any meeting, ſhall have notice given them of the ſame, by the ſtewards, fourteen days before the next meeting; and in caſe they ſhall neglect to pay the ſame to the ſtewards, at or before ſuch ſecond meeting, they ſhall from ſuch ſecond meeting ceaſe to be members of the Society, and loſe all the privileges and benefits of it; and ſhall, if proprietors, forfeit all ſhare in the property of the Society.

J. Bristowe, T. Parr, } Stewards.

*Jan.* 7, 1806.

---

*At a Meeting of the Society, held on Tueſday, October* 1, 1805,

Reſolved, That the following Plan, ſubmitted by the Committee appointed to take into conſideration the propriety of ſettling the property of the Society, be adopted; and that the ſame be added to the Rules and Regulations, and do become a part of the conſtitution of this Society; and that the preſent members, and all who ſhall hereafter be admitted members, ſhall ſubſcribe a declaration ſignifying their conſent thereto.

1. The property is declared to be, and is veſted in thoſe members who have been admitted ſeven years and upwards.

2. Thoſe members who have not been admitted ſeven years, and all who ſhall hereafter be admitted members, ſhall become proprietors at

at the expiration of ſeven years from the time of their reſpective admiſſions.

3. Ladies being admitted members upon payment of a ſmaller admiſſion fee, and a leſs ſubſcription, than gentlemen, thoſe ladies who are at preſent members ſhall be admitted proprietors at the expiration of ſeven years from their reſpective admiſſions; and upon the payment of the ſum of three pounds thirteen ſhillings and ſixpence, being the difference between the admiſſion fee of a lady and a gentleman, and a ſubſcription of five ſhillings and threepence, and ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence per quarter, for ſeven years; and alſo upon the condition that from the time of their being ſo admitted proprietors, they do pay a ſubſcription equal to that of gentlemen: and all ladies admitted members in future, ſhall become proprietors at the expiration of ſeven years from their reſpective admiſſions, and upon the payment of a like ſum of three pounds thirteen ſhillings and ſixpence, and a like ſubſcription.

4. Proprietors ſhall be furniſhed with tickets by the ſtewards, which tickets ſhall be transferable by the proprietor during his or her life; and if not ſo transferred, deſcend after his or her deceaſe, to his or her legal repreſentative, by whom, and alſo by the perſon to whom any ſuch ticket ſhall be transferred, the ſame ſhall in like manner be transferrable and tranſmiſſible, and ſo continue to be by the legal repreſentative of each ſucceſſive proprietor, ſo long as this Society ſhall continue.

5. No perſon ſhall be admitted a member in right of any ticket transferred to him or her, unleſs approved of by the Society, ſuch approbation to be determined by ballot, as in the admiſſion of new members; and in caſe any perſon ſo propoſed ſhall be rejected, the holder of the ticket ſhall be at liberty at any future time to transfer the ſame, ſubject in like manner to the approbation of the Society.

6. Members who after a temporary abſence return to Poole, and avail themſelves of the reſolution of the 3d of January, 1804, to continue members of this Society, ſhall not be entitled to become proprietors, unleſs they make their ſubſcription during the whole of their abſence, and to the full expiration of ſeven years from their admiſſion, equal to the ſubſcription of other members.

7. The proprietors ſhall not diſpoſe of the property, nor diſſolve the Society, without the conſent of four-fifths in number of the whole of the Society, including thoſe members who have not attained the proprietorſhip.

Reſolved, That the ſtewards for the time being be authorized to ſign and iſſue tickets of proprietorſhip to the members, as they ſhall reſpectively become entitled thereto.

(Signed) J. BRISTOWE, T. PARR, } Stewards.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

FROM reading Dr. Simpſon's letter in your laſt Magazine, I have been induced to ſend you a copy of the Laws and Regulations of the New Circulating Library in Broome-ſtreet, Mancheſter, which if you think worthy of a place in your valuable Miſcellany, as the Library has attained to a conſiderable degree of proſperity at a moderate ſubſcription, perhaps ſome part of the plan may not prove unworthy the attention of the Doctor and his friends in their projected undertaking.

The Library was inſtituted on the 29th of Auguſt, 1792, by about twenty ſubſcribers, with the trifling ſum of two ſhillings and ſixpence paid down, and the the further ſum of ſixpence, payable monthly. However, in a ſhort time, the number of members increaſed to one hundred, and the ſubſcription was augmented to eight ſhillings per annum, payable half yearly, which continued to January, 1804, when it was again advanced to twelve ſhillings, at which it remains at preſent. There are now three hundred and fifty ſubſcribers, and the tickets, which are transferrable, bear a value of four guineas.

Although at its humble commencement the Broome-ſtreet Library did not afford much proſpect of ever attaining any great degree of importance, yet it contains at preſent near five thouſand volumes, ſelected with judgment, on all the moſt uſeful and intereſting ſubjects of human knowledge: and it gives me great pleaſure to add, that they are in general ſubſervient to the cauſe of civil and religious liberty, of truth and free inquiry.

It is to be hoped, that the ſucceſsful example of this and other flouriſhing Book-Societies, may encourage individuals who are deſirous of forming new ones, not to deſpair of ultimately being able to collect a valuable ſtock of books, although they may not have it in their power to make any more than a ſimilar humble beginning with that of this inſtitution.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. P. W.

---

A MANCHESTER SOCIETY.

1. Any ſubſcriber ſuffering his ſubſcription to remain unpaid one month, ſhall pay a fine of ſixpence; at the expiration of this time, the librarian ſhall give notice for the ſubſcriptions to be paid, and if they be not paid at the end of the ſecond month, the forfeit ſhall be one ſhilling; and no books ſhall be permitted to circulate among ſuch defaulters after this time. And if the ſubſcription remain unpaid until

until the end of the third month, the property of ſuch ſubſcribers in the library ſhall be forfeited, unleſs they can prove, to the ſatisfaction of the committee, that they have been abſent from the kingdom during that time.

2. Subſcribers may propoſe any book they pleaſe, by entering its title in the regiſter kept in the library for that purpoſe.

3. If a ſubſcriber receive a book from any one except the librarian, or if he return a book, and neglect to deliver it to him, he ſhall forfeit one ſhilling.

4. Any ſubſcriber keeping a book beyond the time allowed, ſhall forfeit, for a pamphlet one penny per day; for a duodecimo or octavo twopence; for a quarto or folio threepence; and ſhall not be entitled to a book from the library until the fines be paid. If he ſend for a book before ſuch fines are paid, having received a notice from the librarian of ſuch fines being due, and ſtill perſiſts in refuſing to pay them, his property in the library ſhall be forfeited; but he may appeal to the committee, at their firſt or ſecond meeting next enſuing, and muſt abide by their deciſion.

5. Any ſubſcriber loſing a book, ſhall pay the full value of it, or replace it by another in as good condition. If the book loſt be one of a ſet, the perſon who loſt it ſhall take the remaining volumes, and furniſh the library with a new ſet; and if he refuſe to comply with this law, he ſhall forfeit his property in the library.

6. Any ſubſcriber damaging a book, or ſuffering it to be damaged while in his poſſeſſion, by writing on, or defacing the leaves, maps, or prints, or in any other manner whatſoever, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch fines as the committee may determine on; and on refuſal ſhall forfeit his property in the library.

7. A ſubſcriber living one mile from Mancheſter, ſhall be allowed to keep a book one day; if two miles, two days; if three miles or more, three days beyond the limited time.

8. If any ſubſcriber take a book from the ſhelves, and do not return it to its proper place, he ſhall forfeit one penny.

9. No ſubſcriber ſhall be allowed to have more than one book, and one pamphlet, at the ſame time, under the penalty of one ſhilling; but when a work conſiſts of more than one volume, and is not above the ſize of an octavo, he may take out two volumes.

10. If a ſubſcriber lend his ticket, or a book belonging to the library, to any perſon out of his own houſe, he ſhall be ſubject to the penalty of one ſhilling.

11. Every ſubſcriber muſt deliver to the librarian, at leaſt ſeven days before the annual meeting, a liſt of twenty members, ſigned with his name, whom he has ſelected as proper perſons to compoſe the committee for the year enſuing, or forfeit ſixpence.

12. A general meeting of the ſubſcribers ſhall be held annually. At this meeting it ſhall be declared who are the perſons choſen to compoſe the committee for the enſuing year, and a treaſurer ſhall be elected. All queſtions whatever relating to the concerns of the library, ſhall be decided by a majority. Ladies who are ſubſcribers ſhall have a right of voting by proxy, provided that proxy be a ſubſcriber, and produce the neceſſary authority in writing. In all caſes the manner of voting ſhall be by ballot.

13. Any ſubſcriber may propoſe a new law or the alteration of a law, provided ſuch propoſal be put up in the library-room for the inſpection and conſideration of the ſubſcribers, for at leaſt one month before the general meeting.

14. The Committee ſhall conſiſt of the twenty ſubſcribers who appear from the liſts delivered to the librarian to have the greateſt number of votes in their favour.

15. If any ſubſcriber thus elected (after leaving proper notice from the librarian) ſhall decline acting with the committee, he muſt ſignify his diſſent before the ſecond meeting thereof, otherwiſe he muſt hold his place for the year; but if ſuch diſſent be regularly ſignified, he who hath the next number of votes ſhall come in, and the order of thoſe who have an equal number of votes ſhall be determined by lot, either immediately, or at the firſt meeting of the committee.

16. The committee ſhall meet in the library-room, to tranſact the buſineſs of the library, within the ſpace of ſeven days after the annual meeting, and once in every ſucceeding calendar month, at ſuch time as they themſelves ſhall appoint; and whatever expence they may be at ſhall be defrayed by themſelves, and not by the Society.

17. The committee, at their firſt meeting, ſhall chooſe out of their body a preſident and ſecretary, each of whom ſhall have a power to appoint a deputy, who ſhall act in their abſence.

18. Any five members, the preſident or his deputy being preſent, ſhall be deemed a committee; and if the preſident, or ſecretary, ſhall have neglected to appoint a deputy, the committee may chooſe a preſident and ſecretary to act during the time of ſuch meeting only.

19. Any member of the committee neglecting to attend the meetings, ſhall pay a fine of threepence for every neglect, unleſs he be out of town, or confined by indiſpoſition; and any member not attending within half an hour after the time fixed, ſhall be deemed an abſentee, and fined accordingly.

20. The committee ſhall determine by ballot what books are to be admitted into the library; and books thus voted in, ſhall be bought in whatever manner they may think proper.

21. The committee ſhall examine ſuch books as have been damaged, and order ſuch reparation to be made as they may think proper.

22. If any caſe ariſe which is not provided for by the exiſting laws, the committee

make an order, with a penalty annexed, not exceeding one ſhilling, which ſhall continue in force till the next general meeting.

23. The Preſident ſhall have a caſting vote in all caſes where the numbers on each ſide are equal.

24. He ſhall frequently viſit the library, to examine the librarian's accounts, and to obſerve whether proper care be taken of the books, and ſhall report his obſervations at the next meeting of the committee.

25. He ſhall fix the time allowed for reading each ſeparate book; aſſigning, if he thinks proper, leſs time for the firſt year, and more for the year following.

26. He ſhall regularly attend the meetings of the committee, under the penalty of ſixpence for every neglect, unleſs he be out of town, or confined by illneſs.

27. He ſhall have the power of calling a meeting of the committee, whenever he may deem it neceſſary.

28. The Secretary ſhall write the minutes of the tranſactions of the committee, in a book kept in the library for that purpoſe.

29. He ſhall alſo write in the ſame book the minutes of the tranſactions of the general meetings.

30. The Treaſurer ſhall receive from the librarian all the caſh belonging to the library, and ſhall make all the diſburſements.

31. His accounts ſhall be examined, and ſettled at the general annual meeting.

32. The Librarian ſhall be elected by a majority of the ſubſcribers preſent, at a general meeting only; nor ſhall he be liable to a removal from his office by any other than the like majority. In caſe he ſhould voluntarily reſign his office before the general meeting be called, he ſhall give ſufficient previous notice to the committee, at a monthly meeting, that a proper perſon may be appointed to ſerve in his room; who, however, ſhall continue in employment no longer than till the ſenſe of of the general meeting ſhall be taken concerning the choice of a ſucceſſor.

33. He ſhall have the cuſtody of all the books and pamphlets, and ſhall take care that they be regularly covered, lettered, and numbered, agreeable to the 43d and 44th laws.

34. He ſhall attend regularly at the library from ten to one, and from four to eight, o'clock every day, (Sundays and the weeks of Whitſuntide and Chriſtmas excepted,) and ſhall receive a ſalary for his trouble.

35. He ſhall ſend notices to ſuch ſubſcribers as are elected members of the committee, ſignifying ſuch election; and alſo to every member of the committee, at leaſt one day before that appointed for the meeting.

36. He ſhall keep a correct account of all the books, and ſhall note the time of delivering them to ſubſcribers, and of receiving them again.

37. He ſhall inform the committee of any damage the books may have ſuſtained, and of any infringement of the exiſting laws of the library.

38. He ſhall regularly demand ſuch ſubſcriptions as may be unpaid; and all fines and penalties incurred by the ſubſcribers; and on refuſal to pay, ſhall ſend them a regular notice, and make a report of having done ſo at the next meeting of the committee.

39. He ſhall regularly demand ſuch books as have been kept in the hands of the ſubſcribers beyond the time allowed for reading.

40. He ſhall pay the caſh he receives for tickets, ſubſcriptions, fines, penalties, or any other account belonging to the library, immediately into the hands of the treaſurer.

41. He ſhall on no account whatever deliver or receive any book, except within the hours of his attendance at the library.

GENERAL LAWS.

42. The time allowed for reading a book, and the forfeit on keeping it beyond that time, ſhall be written on the inſide of the cover.

43. The pamphlets ſhall be covered with ſtrong paper, and have the titles written on the covers.

44. The books ſhall be half-bound, and covered with ſtrong paper, have ſtrings in them, and be lettered and numbered on the covers.

45. The Reviews, and other periodical publications, ſhall remain in the library one month before they be circulated.

46. The fines and forfeitures ſhall be applied to the benefit of the library.

47 The property in the library ſhall be annually inſured.

---

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING ſeen in your excellent Magazine ſome Queries reſpecting Regulations for Reading-Societies, I beg leave to encloſe ſome information of the Society eſtabliſhed at Scarborough; the Rules of which have been approved after a trial of five or ſix years. I ſhall premiſe the following outline:—

The Society conſiſts of about twenty members; ſixteen of whom peruſe the works by rotation, each being allowed two days for every work; and the diſtribution at the beginning of each month is ſo contrived as to give to each one book at a time only. On any vacancy in the ſixteen, it is filled up by ballot from the ſupernumerary members, who in the interim have the peruſal of the books during the ſecond month after publication, and are not limitted, like the rotation-members, to *two* days for each.

The purchaſes are confined to Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets; and no work is admitted, unleſs guaranteed to be bought of the Society at the end of the

the year, by ſome one of the members, at half the coſt price. When two or more are deſirous of buying the ſame work, the fund of the Society is benefitted by the competition. By theſe ſales, and occaſional fines, the ſubſcription is reduced to little more than one ſhilling per month each member, for the peruſal of about fourteen periodical works, and other pamphlets.

I encloſe the Rules, and likewiſe ſend a copy of the Rotation Liſts, as attached to the covers of the reſpective works. The whole will be rendered familiar by a little attention; and ſhould any further information be required, it ſhall immediately be given on application to, Sir,

Your's, &c.

WM. TRAVIS.

*Scarborough, Dec.* 17, 1806.

---

ROTATION PAPER.

*Monthly Magazine.—Order of Rotation*, 1806.

| | *Sent to* | *Received* | *Remarks.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Marſlitt .. | Nov. 4 | Nov. 4 | |
| Mr. Travis..., | 6 | 6 | |
| Mr. Taylor ... | | | From home, declines rotation. |
| Mr. Cooke.... | 10 | 10 | Fined 6d. for late delivery. |
| Mr. Hornſey .. | 12 | 12 | Received at |
| Mr. Hinderwell | 14 | 14 | 11, P.M. |
| Mr. W. Travis.. | 16 | 16 | |
| Mr. Wilſon.... | 18 | 18 | |
| Mr. Woodall .. | 20 | 20 | |
| Mr. Tindall.... | 22 | 22 | Fined 8d. for |
| Mr. J. Woodall, jun. | 24 | 24 | two days detention. |
| Mr. Sutton.... | ——— | ——— | |
| Mr. Duffield .. | ——— | ——— | |
| Mr. Armitage.. | ——— | ——— | |
| Rev. J. Kirk .. | ——— | ——— | |
| Mr. Chambers. | | | |
| Mr. Marſhall .. | | | |
| Mr. Prowd.... | | | |
| Mr. R. Wilſon. | | | |

This Number follows the Journal of Voyages and Travels, and will be ſucceeded by the Monthly Epitome.

---

RULES OF THE LITERARY SOCIETY, SCARBOROUGH.

1. During the firſt month of publication, two days only are allowed for the peruſal of any Magazine or Review; each member then to ſend it to the next in order of rotation, under a fine of ſixpence if detained till the third day, and twopence for every day afterwards. No fines are extended beyond the value of the book. The detaining a book after ten o'clock at night, will incur the ſame fine as if delivered the following day.

2. Every member ſhall pay ſixpence for each date omitted of books received or ſent.

3. If two numbers for different months be received at the ſame time, the new one muſt paſs forward, agreeably to rule 1; but the other may be held four days without incurring a fine, provided the reaſon for delay be ſtated in the column for remarks. When any member declines his rotation, the member preceding him may hold a book four days.

4. After the ſecond month of publication, any work may be had of Mr. Duffield, the librarian.

5. The annual meeting to ſettle accounts is held in January; and any three members may convene occaſional meetings, by leaving a requiſition, ſignifying the purpoſe, with the librarian; and every member not attending a ſummoned meeting, ſhall pay two ſhillings and ſixpence towards the expences of the ſame.

6. No fine ſhall be remitted on the plea of illneſs, abſence from Scarborough, or neglect of ſervants; it is therefore incumbent on any member, wiſhing for a time to decline his rotation, to ſignify the ſame to the member next preceding him.

7. Any member mutilating a work, or making remarks in ink therein, to pay the value of the work ſo injured.

---

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

OBSERVING in your laſt number a letter from Dr. Simpſon, requeſting information with reſpect to a plan for a Book-Society; I have taken the liberty of encloſing the articles of the Ipſwich Literary Society, eſtabliſhed in 1802, which ſince that time has made a conſiderable progreſs in the object of its inſtitution. If it is likely to afford information to any of your readers, your laying it before them will oblige

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

*Ipſwich, July*, 1806.

---

RULES OF THE IPSWICH SOCIETY.

1. Any perſon wiſhing to become a member of this ſociety, ſhall be propoſed by a ſubſcriber any Monday evening, and at the next meeting of the committee the majority of ſubſcribers preſent ſhall admit or reject him, as they think proper.

2. Every member ſhall ſubſcribe the ſum of one guinea, for which he ſhall receive a ticket ſigned by the ſecretary, and numbered; and regularly pay 3s. per quarter in advance, which ſum ſhall not be increaſed without the conſent of two thirds of the ſubſcribers; and no member ſhall receive any book from the library until his ſubſcription is paid.

3. Every ſubſcriber ſhall have a power of transferring his or her property in the library, but no ſubſcriber ſhall be permitted to lend a ticket or library book to any perſon out of the ſaid ſubſcriber's houſe, under the penalty of 2s. 6d.

4. At a general half-yearly meeting, a committee ſhall be appointed, conſiſting of nine members, each ſubſcriber giving in a liſt of nine names; and thoſe perſons who are named in the greateſt number of liſts to be the committee. If any perſon elected decline the office, he ſhall forfeit 5s.: but no member ſhall be obliged to act two ſubſequent half-years.

5. The committee ſhall chooſe a ſecretary and treaſurer out of their number, and any one refuſing to act ſhall forfeit 5s.

6. The committee ſhall meet at the library the firſt Monday in every month, at eight in the evening. Not leſs than five ſhall be deemed a committee; and each member of the committee not attending at the above time, ſhall forfeit 1s.

7. For the accommodation of the ſubſcribers, the ſecretary and treaſurer ſhall attend at the library every Monday evening, from half paſt ſeven till nine, to receive and deliver out books; and for non-attendance themſelves, or by their proxies, each ſhall forfeit 2s.

8. In all caſes the manner of voting to be by ballot; and ladies, who are members, ſhall have the privilege of voting by proxy, provided the proxy be a ſubſcriber: but no gentleman ſhall be proxy for more than one lady.

9. As every ſubſcriber has a right to propoſe what books he thinks proper, the titles, with the prices, ſhall be entered in a book to he kept at the library for that purpoſe; and the committee ſhall determine what books ſhall be admitted, and ſhall alſo purchaſe them where, and in what manner, they judge moſt advantageous to the ſociety.

10. The ſubſcriber who firſt applies to the ſecretary for any book ſhall have it firſt, and others in the order in which they apply, provided their names are entered by the ſecretary for that purpoſe.

11. No perſon, except a non-reſident, ſhall take more than two books from the library at any one time; and whoever keeps a magazine or review beyond the limited time, ſhall forfeit 3d. for each day, till the fines are equal to the price of the book. The forfeit on any other volume, kept beyond the limited time, to be 6d. per week; but the fine not to exceed the original price of the book. The time allowed for reading each book to be fixed by the ſecretary, ſubject to the alteration of the committee.

12. Any member neglecting to circulate the periodical publications in the order written on them ſhall forfeit 1s. excluſive of the forfeiture in the foregoing article; and whoever has a review on the evening of the committee, ſhall ſend it to the library, or forfeit 1s.

13. All bills ſhall be examined by the committee; and if approved, the treaſurer ſhall pay them, and keep a correct account of income and expenditure, ſubject to the inſpection of any member.

14. The ſecretary and treaſurer may appoint an extraordinary meeting of the committee, when they think it neceſſary, by cauſing a written notice to be ſent to each member of the committee three days previous to the meeting; and in caſe of non-attendance at the time mentioned in the 6th article, each ſhall be ſubject to the forfeiture therein expreſſed. The committee ſhall alſo have power to call a general meeting whenever the intereſt of the ſociety requires it.

15. If any book be loſt or damaged, the ſubſcriber to whom it was laſt delivered ſhall immediately replace it with a new one of the ſame edition, or pay as much to the ſecretary as will replace the ſame, excluſive of the fines; and if the book loſt be part of a ſet, the before-mentioned ſubſcriber ſhall take the remaining volumes, and pay for a new ſet.

16. There ſhall be an annual ſale of ſuch books as the majority of the ſociety may deem moſt proper to diſpoſe of; and that all ſubſcribers may have equal right and property in the library, the value of the books ſhall at all times be adequate to the amount of the ſubſcription money paid on entrance by each ſubſcriber.

17. Any five members ſhall have a right to propoſe new laws, or alterations and amendments to thoſe already made; and, if approved by a majority of the committee, they ſhall be valid till the next general meeting, to which they ſhall be ſubmitted for conſideration.

18. Non-reſidents ſhall be exempt from ſerving in the committee; and ſhall be allowed four books, to be ſent at their expence, agreeably to ſuch directions as they ſhall give the ſecretary, who ſhall fix the time to be allowed on each.

19. Any member refuſing to ſubmit to theſe laws, or ſuch as may hereafter be made, agreeably to the 17th article, ſhall forfeit his or her property in the library.

---

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HERE ſend you copies of the Rules of the Book-Society and Library Society of Chicheſter.

The former of theſe has now ſtood the teſt of ſeventeen years experience, and has continued moſtly full.

The ſubſcription was at firſt 3s. 6d. per

per quarter, but has been lately raiſed to 4s., which ſmall ſum has hitherto enabled us to procure books, or ſets, of the value of 3l. 5s., and even 6l. 6s. Half the money is indeed ſure of being at leaſt returned, as every proprietor of a book muſt (by the 16th rule), at the ſale of it when done with, ſet it up at half price, and take it if no one bids more; and by means of forfeits for keeping books over time, and not attending the meetings of the ſociety, the ſubſcription is much increaſed.

The only material alteration ſince the printing of the rules, has been the abolition of the monthly meetings, and raiſing the fine for not attending the quarterly meetings (at which we now do all the buſineſs) to 2s. 6d.

I am yours, &c.

*Chicheſter, July* 23, 1806. SENEX.

---

THE CHICHESTER BOOK SOCIETY.

1. The ſociety to conſiſt of not more than twelve members, each paying 10s. 6d. at his firſt entrance, and 4s. per quarter afterwards.

2. The members to take the office of ſteward in turn and regular rotation, for three months, at whoſe houſe (if in Chicheſter) the other members are to meet the firſt Wedneſday in every month, from eight till nine in the evening, to inſpect the accounts, order new books, &c.; except on the firſt Wedneſday in every quarter, when the other members are to dine with the ſteward. Whenever, however, the ſteward ſhall not be reſident in Chicheſter, then the quarterly meetings only to be held at his houſe, and the other meetings at ſome room to be appointed by him in Chicheſter. Alſo, in caſe of the firſt Wedneſday in any quarter coinciding with the quarterly meeting of the farmers' club at the Swan and Dolphin inns, then it ſhall be held either on the Wedneſday following inſtead, or on the firſt Wedneſday in the ſecond month of the quarter, changing with the monthly meeting.

3. Every member living in Chicheſter, to forfeit 6d. for each non-attendance at the monthly meetings before nine in the evening by the Croſs clock, and 1s. 6d. for not attending each quarterly meeting, unleſs prevented by illneſs or profeſſional buſineſs. Members not reſident in Chicheſter to be excuſed from attending the monthly meetings, but to pay 2s. 6d. for every non-attendance at the quarterly meetings, unleſs prevented as aforeſaid.

4. The ſteward (either himſelf, or by proxy) to ſend cards to all the members, at leaſt two days before each monthly, and ſix days before each quarterly meeting, with notice of the books to be ſold at the latter (if any), ſpecifying alſo the prime coſts of each; or forfeit 1s. for not giving timely notice, and 2s. 6d. for omitting to ſend out cards at all.

5. A treaſurer to be alſo appointed, to hold his office annually, or at pleaſure of the ſociety; who (beſides keeping the accounts of the ſociety, and entering the proceedings, &c. at each meeting) is to ſend for the books ordered, cover them properly, with the order of circulation annexed thereon, and ſend them out accordingly, having the privilege of reading any book himſelf firſt.

6. Books, or ſets of books, not exceeding one guinea in value, (that have been publiſhed within ſeven years paſt,) on being propoſed at any meeting, and approved of by any three members (including the propoſer), to be immediately ſent for, in boards, by the treaſurer, and put into circulation. Books exceeding that value not to be procured, unleſs approved of by at leaſt five members; and books above two guineas value to be approved of by a majority of the ſociety. Alſo (in order that the ſtock may not be reduced too low by ordering expenſive books) any member propoſing a book, or ſet, of the price of three guineas, or upwards, is to depoſit half the value (if required) in the treaſurer's hands, to be repaid him when it comes to be ſold.

7. Books not exceeding 20s. in value, to be ſent for immediately, on being propoſed by any member, and approved of by two others, without waiting till the next monthly meeting. Should however, at any time, the ſtock be nearly exhauſted, the treaſurer is then to give notice to the members, and not order more books than there is money in hand, with the arrears due, to pay for.

8. The time of keeping each book to be fixed by the treaſurer, and expreſſed upon the order of circulation, allowing about five days for every 200 pages, common printing. Cloſe ditto, or large types and wide margins, to be varied as to time accordingly.

9. Every new book (in general) to be ſent to the propoſer of it firſt, and forwarded by him to the next on the liſt, and ſo on; ſuch propoſer being allowed to keep it double the time mentioned on the order. In caſe, however, of there being more than one volume, the firſt only is to be kept double time.

10. In caſe of two or more books, or ſets of books, being procured at the ſame time, having the ſame propoſer, he is then to chuſe which he will take himſelf, and let the others go to ſome other perſon. Magazines, Reviews, and Annual Regiſters, being always procured as ſoon as publiſhed, and not having any particular propoſer, are to be ſent by the treaſurer to the ſeveral members in turn; ſending one of them, however, always to the ſteward *pro tempore*

11. Sets of books to be ſent out in ſingle volumes immediately following each other, and paſſed on in ſucceſſion, and not altogether; except when there is a general map or volume

volume of plates to the whole, in which caſe the whole ſet is to go together to each member.

12. The treaſurer is to put the date againſt the perſon's name he ſends each book to; and every member is to do the ſame to the next in ſucceſſion, whenever he forwards a book, or forfeit 6d.

13. Each member to forfeit 1d. for every day any book or pamphlet (leſs than a quarto) ſhall be kept above the time allowed; and 2d. a day for a quarto.—Members, however, may have any book a ſecond or third time on making their wiſh known by prefixing a croſs to their names, when they ſend it on.

14. In caſe of books overtaking one another, or two or more coming together to any member, he may (to prevent their reſpective times from running out together, if he keep them all) retain whichever he pleaſes, and ſend the others on; either putting a croſs before his name on thoſe ſent on, or ſtriking out his name and putting it at the bottom of the liſt, by which means it may come to him ſooner than by letting it ſtand with a croſs before it.

15. Every member loſing a book to pay the full price of it; and if it belong to a ſet, to pay for the whole. Alſo, for damaging a book, to pay whatever a majority at any quarterly meeting ſhall direct. And for lending a book to any perſon out of the ſociety, of a guinea value, 2s. 6d.; or if under that value, 1s.

16. All books that have twice paſſed through the order of circulation (if ſo required), to be ſold by auction by the ſteward at the firſt quarterly meeting afterwards, amongſt the members only, if a majority of the gentlemen ſhall be preſent, but not elſe; except as to books or ſets not exceeding 14s. or 15s. in value, which may be ſold if one of the gentlemen of the ſociety are preſent. At theſe auctions the propoſer of every book to be ſold is to ſet it up at half price, and take it if no one bids more.

17. All ſingle volumes, and ſets not exceeding two volumes 8vo., that have been in circulation a year; ſets of two volumes 4to., or three volumes 8vo., that have ſo been a year and a half; ſets of three volumes 4to., or four 8vo., two years; four volumes 4to., or ſix 8vo., three years, and ſo in proportion, to be ſold (if required by a majority of the ſociety) at the firſt quarterly meetings afterwards, whether done with by all the members or not.

18. In caſe of vacancies happening, a new member may be propoſed at any meeting, either monthly or quarterly, and ballotted for at the next quarterly meeting afterwards, if a majority of the gentlemen of the ſociety be preſent; but not admitted a member if there ſhould be two black balls againſt him.

19. That the Monthly Review, and Britiſh Critic, Monthly and European Magazines, and alſo the Annual Regiſter, be conſtantly taken in and circulated in this ſociety.

20. That none of the foregoing rules be altered, or any Review, Magazine, &c. changed, but by conſent of at leaſt a majority of the whole ſociety.

---

### CHICHESTER LIBRARY-SOCIETY.

The perſons who compoſe this aſſociation have in view two objects: firſt, by procuring new publications, to gratify curioſity, and to ſpread information; and ſecondly, by collecting into a public library books of eſtabliſhed character, to provide a fund of rational amuſement, and to facilitate the attainment of ſubſtantial knowledge. It is alſo propoſed, at a fit opportunity, to purchaſe ſome of the moſt uſeful mathematical and philoſophical inſtruments, which (under certain reſtrictions) are to be at the command of ſuch of the members as may be inclined to uſe them.

1. This ſociety ſhall be called the Library Society of Chicheſter.

2. No perſon can be admitted a member whoſe place of reſidence is diſtant more than twelve miles from Chicheſter.

3. One of the members reſident in the city ſhall annually be choſen preſident. His buſineſs ſhall be to ſuperintend the general concerns of the ſociety, to fill the chair at the meetings, and to iſſue notices (ſigned by the ſecretary) to the members. The preſident ſhall have the diſcretionary power of mitigating or remitting ſuch fines as ſhall appear to him to have been incurred in conſequence of unavoidable accidents, &c.

4. The offices of ſecretary, treaſurer, and librarian, ſhall be veſted in one gentleman, whoſe buſineſs ſhall be to take care of the books and inſtruments, that the property of the ſociety ſuffer no injury; to procure the books which are to be purchaſed; to ſign and ſend notices iſſued by the preſident; to receive admiſſion-fees, ſubſcriptions, and fines; to regiſter all arrears; to keep the caſh accounts of the ſociety, and to produce them at every quarterly meeting; to minute down the tranſactions of every meeting in a book to be kept in the library-room for the inſpection of the members; and to attend either in perſon, or by a clerk, agent, or deputy in the library-room during the hours it is open.

5. Every member, at his or her admiſſion into the ſociety, ſhall pay into the hands of the ſecretary the ſum of three guineas. This admiſſion fee, if it be deemed expedient, may be hereafter raiſed in proportion to the encreaſing property of the ſociety, and is to be fixed at every annual meeting for the year enſuing.

6. Over and above the fee on admiſſion, every member ſhall ſubſcribe one guinea yearly, to be paid into the hands of the ſecretary at the annual meeting in October. The ſum paid at the firſt ſubſcription, however,

ever, to be proportioned to the time elapſed from the admiſſion of the member to that meeting.

7. Quarterly meetings of the ſociety ſhall be holden on the firſt Wedneſday in the months of January, April, and July, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, to determine on the books and inſtruments to be purchaſed, and to tranſact the other neceſſary buſineſs of the ſociety. Every gentleman reſiding in the city, who ſhall neglect to attend the quarterly meetings, by half paſt ſeven, ſhall, unleſs prevented by illneſs, forfeit 1s. for every omiſſion; and every gentleman reſiding in the country ſhall forfeit 6d. for the ſame.

8. Not leſs than five members ſhall form a meeting for tranſacting buſineſs.

9. On the firſt or ſecond Wedneſday in October, the members of the ſociety ſhall dine together at a place and time appointed by the preſident, and mentioned in the notices ſent by him to the members. Every gentleman who neglects to attend ſhall forfeit the price of the ordinary, and theſe forfeitures ſhall be applied towards defraying the expences of the meeting.

10. At the annual meeting in October every member preſent ſhall pay into the hands of the ſecretary, together with his ſubſcription-money, all fines then due from him, and every abſent member who has not commiſſioned ſome one to ſettle his or her account, ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d.; in every ſuch caſe the preſident ſhall iſſue a notice (ſigned by the ſecretary) to the defaulting member, requiring payment of the ſum due, with the fine incurred for the firſt failure, within fourteen days of the date of ſuch notice: if payment be not then made, report ſhall be made of the ſame at the next quarterly meeting, which meeting may (if it ſhall appear expedient ſo to do) conſider ſuch repeated neglect as a virtual reſignation, on the part of the defaulting member, of the benefits and privileges of the ſociety, and of the ſhare he has in its property.

11. At the meetings of the ſociety no queſtion ſhall be put to the vote, unleſs regularly moved and ſeconded. The votes on every queſtion are to be given by ballot. In any queſtion to be determined by a majority, if the number of votes for and againſt it are equal, the preſident ſhall have a caſting vote.

12. No perſon can be propoſed as a candidate for admiſſion, unleſs his or her name ſhall have been given to the preſident or ſecretary at leaſt a fortnight before a quarterly or annual meeting: the name of ſuch candidate being received ſhall be ſent in notices from the preſident to all the members: the candidate ſhall then be ballotted for at the next meeting, at which, if no more than fourteen members are preſent, he ſhall be conſidered as admitted, provided two black balls do not appear againſt him; but if more than fourteen members are preſent, not leſs than three black balls ſhall exclude the candidate.

13. The books and inſtruments belonging to the ſociety ſhall be the joint and equal property of all the members.

14. If a member ſhall remove from the city or its vicinity, his intereſt or ſhare in the ſtock of the ſociety may be transferred to any candidate, who, according to the regulations (12) for the admiſſion of members, ſhall be ballotted into the ſociety; and the candidate ſo admitted ſhall be exempt from the payment of any admiſſion-fee, on his delivering to the ſecretary a note or letter from the withdrawing member to the above effect; but no transfer of this kind ſhall be deemed valid, unleſs the withdrawing member ſhall have previouſly diſcharged all arrears due from him to the ſociety.

15. If any member ſhall remove from the city, or its vicinity, without transferring his ſhare, and ſhall at any time afterwards return, he may be re-admitted on paying a ſum equal to the advance of the admiſſion fee from the time his yearly ſubſcriptions were diſcontinued: but if in the mean time the ſociety ſhould be diſſolved, ſuch member ſhall not be entitled to any dividend.

16. If at any time it ſhall be thought expedient to diſſolve this ſociety, notices ſhall be iſſued by the preſident to every member not leſs than a month before a quarterly meeting, that at the meeting next enſuing, a motion will be made for that purpoſe; and if at ſuch meeting there ſhall be (in perſon and by proxy) three fourths of the members for the diſſolution, the books and inſtruments, with any other articles belonging to this ſociety, ſhall then be ſold, in ſuch manner as the majority of the members at the ſaid meeting ſhall direct, and the money ariſing from ſuch ſale ſhall be equally divided among the members.

N. B. Ladies who are members of this ſociety are always to vote by proxy. Proxies on this, as well as all other occaſions, to be given in writing.

17. The library-room is open on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, from eleven to one o'clock, and from three to five, for the uſe of the members. No books are to be iſſued or returned except at thoſe hours, when attendance is given by the ſecretary, or his deputy, who ſhall make a correct entry of all books iſſued or returned, of the days of ſuch delivery or return, and of the names of the members receiving or returning them. At the ſame hours alſo arrears of ſubſcriptions, fines, &c. may be paid, and other buſineſs between individual members and the ſociety, not ſpecified in the rules, tranſacted.

18. The object of this ſociety, as expreſſed in the advertiſement, being two-fold, the books purchaſed for it ſhall be divided into

two

two claſſes, the firſt compriſing books for temporary uſe, the other forming the permanent library. Catalogues of both are to lie in the library-room for the inſpection of the members, and a copy of both to be ſent annually to each member, that of the temporary books to receive the neceſſary additions on being returned to the library room.

19. No book for the permanent library, nor any inſtrument, ſhall be purchaſed, unleſs approved of by two-thirds of the votes at a quarterly meeting; the members preſent voting for themſelves, or as proxies for abſent members. All books and inſtruments propoſed to be thus purchaſed ſhall be mentioned in the notices ſent by the preſident to all the members a fortnight before ſuch quarterly meeting.

20. The books for temporary uſe are to be purchaſed by order of a committee, conſiſting of the preſident, ſecretary, and ſeven members choſen at the annual meetings, and ſitting on the firſt Wedneſday in the months of November, February, May, and Auguſt. Of this committee five are empowered to tranſact buſineſs, and to purchaſe within the year books to an amount not exceeding two thirds of that of the whole annual ſubſcription of the ſociety. The members of the committee to attend at ſeven o'clock in the evening, under the penalty of half-a-crown for every failure.

21. Any member of the ſociety may propoſe for temporary uſe whatever book in the Engliſh or French language he pleaſes, provided the book have been publiſhed within the laſt five years, and the price of it do not exceed two guineas, on condition that he takes the book at half price, if it will not ſell for more; or at two thirds, if the original price exceed one guinea. Two or more members may join to give an order to any amount not exceeding the proportion of two guineas for each member, on condition of taking among them the article ordered at two-thirds of the original price.

22. The price of the books propoſed for temporary uſe by any one member, during the ſpace of one year, ſhall not exceed two guineas.

23. No duplicate of any book is to be purchaſed for temporary uſe, unleſs the ſame be requeſted by at leaſt three members.

24. A catalogue of all ſuch books purchaſed for temporary uſe as have been in the library eighteen months, ſhall be laid before the quarterly meeting of the ſociety in July, when the members preſent ſhall determine by ballot what books of that number ſhall be ſold at the annual meeting in October following, and what ſhall be retained in the permanent library; but for the affirmative of the latter queſtion two thirds of the votes preſent (as in art. 19) ſhall be neceſſary. Thoſe books which are voted neither to be ſold nor to be placed in the permanent library are conſidered as ſtanding over for determination the following year.

25. No member is to be allowed the uſe (at his own houſe) of more than one volume from the temporary books, or more than two volumes from the permanent library, at one time. No book is to be kept beyond a limited number of days, according to the ſize, quantity of contents, &c. If the laſt day of the time limited fall on Wedneſday or Saturday, the book is to be returned to the library-room that day; otherwiſe, on the Wedneſday or Saturday next enſuing, under the penalty of a fine (to be paid at the time of returning the book) at the rate of 2d. for every ſupernumerary day. If a book from the permanent library has not been previouſly enquired for, the member may have the privilege of taking it back to his own houſe, on condition of returning it at the expiration of the ſame period, or of ſuffering the before-mentioned penalty. The time allowed for keeping each book, with that of its being iſſued, returned, re-iſſued, &c., with the name of the members receiving and returning it, to be copied from the librarian's book, and to be written on the outſide cover.

26. If any member ſhall lend a book belonging to the ſociety to another perſon who is not a member, he ſhall be fined 2s. 6d. for the firſt offence, 5s. for the ſecond, and for every ſubſequent offence 10s. 6d.

27. If any member loſe a book, he ſhall replace it, or pay for it the London price; and if it be one of a ſet, he ſhall replace or pay for the whole ſet.

28. If any member write in a book, or ſuffer others to write in it, tear the leaves, or in any manner injure or deface it, he ſhall take the book, and pay for it as by the laſt article.

29. No inſtrument ſhall be taken out of the library, or houſe of the librarian, but by expreſs conſent of two-thirds of the members aſſembled at a quarterly meeting; ſuch conſent to be entered in the minute-book of the ſociety.

30. If an inſtrument be injured by any member, either in the library or at his own houſe, ſuch injury ſhall be completely repaired at the expence of that member; or, if it cannot be repaired, the member ſhall furniſh the ſociety, at his own expence, with a new inſtrument of the ſame kind and of equal value.

31. No new regulation or law ſhall be made, nor any eſtabliſhed one reſcinded, unleſs notice of it be given to each member of the ſociety, at leaſt a fortnight before the annual meeting in October; and the votes of not leſs than two-thirds of the members then preſent ſhall be neceſſary to eſtabliſh a new law, or to annul an old one.

ABSTRACT

# ABSTRACT *of the* OFFICIAL PAPERS *relative to the* NEGOTIATION *with* FRANCE, *presented, by* HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND, *to both* HOUSES *of* PARLIAMENT, DECEMBER 22, 1806.

*Letter from M. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing-ſtreet, 20th February, 1806.*

SIR,

I THINK it my duty as an honeſt man to communicate to you, as ſoon as poſſible, a very extraordinary circumſtance which has come to my knowledge. The ſhorteſt way will be to relate to you the fact ſimply as it happened.

A few days ago, a perſon informed me, that he was juſt arrived at Graveſend without a paſſport, requeſting me at the ſame time to ſend him one, as he had very lately left Paris, and had ſomething to communicate to me which would give me ſatisfaction. I ſent for him—he came to my houſe the following day—I received him alone in my cloſet; when, after ſome unimportant converſation, this villain had the audacity to tell me that it was neceſſary for the tranquillity of all crowned heads to put to death the ruler of France; and that for this purpoſe, a houſe had been hired at Paſſy, from which this deteſtable project could be carried into effect with certainty, and without riſk. I did not perfectly underſtand if it was to be done by a common muſket, or by fire-arms upon a new principle.

I am not aſhamed to confeſs to you, Sir, who know me, that my confuſion was extreme in thus finding myſelf led into a converſation with an avowed aſſaſſin; I inſtantly ordered him to leave me, giving, at the ſame time, orders to the police-officer who accompanied him, to ſend him out of the kingdom as ſoon as poſſible.

After having more attentively reflected upon what I had done, I ſaw my error in having ſuffered him to depart without having previouſly informed you of the circumſtance, and I ordered him to be detained.

It is probable that all this is unfounded, and that the wretch had nothing more in view than to make himſelf of conſequence by promiſing what, according to his ideas, would afford me ſatisfaction.

At all events, I thought it right to acquaint you with what had happened, before I ſent him away. Our laws do not permit us to detain him long, but he ſhall not be ſent away till after you ſhall have had full time to take precautions againſt his attempts, ſuppoſing him ſtill to entertain bad deſigns; and when he goes, I ſhall take care to have him landed at a ſeaport as remote as poſſible from France.

He calls himſelf here Guillet de la Gevrillière, but I think it is a falſe name which he has aſſumed.

At his firſt entrance, I did him the honour to believe him to be a ſpy. C. J. Fox.

*Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, March 5, 1806.—Received March 19th.*

SIR,

I have laid your excellency's letter before his Majeſty. His firſt words after having read it were, "I recognize here the principles of honour and virtue, by which Mr. Fox has ever been actuated. Thank him on my part." I will not allow myſelf, Sir, to add any thing to the expreſſions of his imperial and royal majeſty. I only requeſt you to accept the aſſurances of my diſtinguiſhed conſideration.

*Extract from a Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated March 5, 1806.—Received March 19th.*

It may be agreeable to you to receive news from this country. I ſend you the emperor's ſpeech to the legiſlative body. You will therein ſee that our wiſhes are ſtill for peace. I do not aſk what is the prevailing inclination with you; but if the advantages of peace are duly appreciated, you know upon what baſis it may be diſcuſſed.

*Extract from a ſpeech delivered by the chief of the French government to the legiſlative body on the 2d of March, 1806.*

I deſire peace with England. On my part, I ſhall never delay it for a moment. I ſhall always be ready to conclude it, taking for its baſis the ſtipulations of the treaty of Amiens.

*Letter from Mr. Secretary Fox to Mr. Talleyrand, dated Downing-ſtreet, March 26, 1806.*

SIR,

The information which your excellency has given me of the pacific diſpoſition that prevails (in your councils), and of the baſis upon which peace may be diſcuſſed, has induced me to lay that part of your private letter before the king.

His Majeſty has repeatedly declared to his parliament his ſincere deſire to embrace the firſt opportunity of re-eſtabliſhing peace upon a ſolid baſis, ſuch as may be compatible with the intereſts and permanent ſecurity of his people: his wiſhes are uniformly pacific; but it is a ſafe and laſting peace that his Majeſty has in view, not an uncertain truce, which from its very uncertainty would be the ſource of diſquietude as well to the contracting parties as to the other powers of Europe.

With regard to the ſtipulations of the treaty of Amiens, which are propoſed as the baſis of the negotiation, it has been obſerved here, that this phraſe has been interpreted in three or four different ways, and conſequently, that farther explanations would be

neceſſary, which could not fail to produce great, even did no other objections exiſt.

The true baſis of ſuch a negotiation between two great powers, equally deſpiſing every idea of chicane, would be the reciprocal recognition of the following principle; viz. that the object of both parties ſhould be a peace, honourable for both, and for their reſpective allies, and at the ſame time, of a nature to ſecure, as far as in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe.

England cannot neglect the intereſts of any of her allies; and ſhe is united to Ruſſia by ſuch cloſe connections, that ſhe would not treat, ſtill leſs conclude upon any thing, but in concert with the emperor Alexander; but whilſt awaiting the actual intervention of a Ruſſian plenipotentiary, ſome of the principal points might however be diſcuſſed, and even proviſionally arranged.

It might ſeem, that Ruſſia, on account of her remote ſituation, ſhould have fewer immediate intereſts to diſcuſs with France than other powers; but that court, ſo reſpectable in every point of view, intereſts herſelf, like England, warmly in every thing that concerns the greater or leſs degree of independence enjoyed by the different princes and ſtates of Europe.

You ſee, Sir, how inclined we are here to remove every difficulty that might retard the diſcuſſion in queſtion. With the reſources that we poſſeſs, it is moſt aſſuredly not on our own account that we need fear a continuance of the war. Of all the nations of Europe, England, perhaps, is that which ſuffers the leaſt by its prolongation; but we do not the leſs commiſerate the misfortunes of others.

Let us then do all in our power to terminate them, and let us endeavour, if it be poſſible, to reconcile the reſpective intereſts and the glory of the two countries with the tranquillity of Europe, and the happineſs of the human race.

C. J. Fox.

*Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, April 1st, 1806.—Received April 7th.*

Sir,

The very inſtant I received your letter of the 26th March, I waited upon his majeſty; and I am happy to inform you, that he has authorized me to ſend you, without delay, the following anſwer:

The emperor covets nothing that England poſſeſſes. Peace with France is poſſible, and may be perpetual, provided there is no interference in her internal affairs, and that no attempt is made to reſtrain her in the regulation of her cuſtom-duties; to cramp her commercial rights; or to offer any inſult to her flag.

It is not you, Sir, who have diſplayed in many public diſcuſſions an exact knowledge of the general affairs of Europe and of France, who require to be convinced that France has nothing to deſire except repoſe, and a ſituation ſuch as may enable her, without obſtruction, to give herſelf up entirely to the labours of her induſtry.

The emperor does not imagine that any particular article of the treaty of Amiens produced the war. He is convinced, that the true cauſe was, the refuſal to make a treaty of commerce, which would neceſſarily have been prejudicial to the manufactures and the induſtry of his ſubjects. Your predeceſſors accuſed us of wiſhing univerſal conqueſt. In France, England has likewiſe her accuſers. Very well? We only aſk equality. We ſhall never require an account of what you do at home, provided that, on your ſide, you never require an account of what we do at home. This principle is reciprocally juſt, reaſonable, and mutually advantageous.

You expreſs a deſire that the negociation may not terminate in a ſhort-lived peace. France is more intereſted than any other power that it ſhould be permanent. It is not her intereſt to make a truce: ſince a truce would only pave the way for freſh loſſes. You know very well that nations, ſimilar in this reſpect to individuals, accuſtom themſelves to a ſtate of war, as well as to a ſtate of peace. All the loſſes that France could ſuſtain, ſhe has ſuſtained. This will ever be the caſe in the firſt ſix months of war. At preſent our commerce and our induſtry *(ſe ſont répliés ſur eux mêmes)*, have taken the channel, dictated by the circumſtances of our country, and are adapted to our ſtate of war. Conſequently a truce of two or three years would be the thing of all others the moſt oppoſite to our commercial intereſts, and to the emperor's policy.

As to the intervention of a foreign power, the emperor might accept the mediation of a power poſſeſſing a great naval force, becauſe, in that caſe, the participation of ſuch power in the peace would be regulated by the ſame intereſts that we have to diſcuſs with you; but the mediation you ſpeak of is not of this nature. You do not wiſh to deceive us; and you are well aware there is no equality betwixt us in the guaranty of a power which has three hundred thouſand men on foot, and which has no naval force. For the reſt, Sir, your communication has a character of openneſs and preciſion, which we have hitherto never ſeen in the communications between your court and us. I will make it my duty to employ the ſame openneſs, and the ſame preciſion, in my reply. We are ready to make peace with the whole world. We wiſh to dictate to no one. But we will not be dictated to; and no one poſſeſſes either the power or the means of doing it. It is in the power of none to make us relinquiſh treaties which are already carried into effect. The integrity, and the complete and abſolute independence of the Ottoman empire, form not only the ſincereſt deſire of the emperor, but conſtitute alſo the undeviating object of his policy.

Two

Two enlightened and neighbouring nations would be wanting in the opinion they ought to entertain of their power and wiſdom, ſhould they call for the intervention of foreign and diſtant powers, in the diſcuſſions of the great intereſts which divide them: thus, Sir, peace may be treated upon and concluded immediately, if your court really entertains the deſire of attaining it.

Our intereſts are reconcileable, inaſmuch as they are diſtinct. You are the rulers of the ocean, your naval forces are equal to thoſe of all the ſovereigns of the world united. We are a great continental power; but there are many who equal our power by land, and your maritime preponderance will always place our commerce at the mercy of your ſquadrons, immediately after your declaring war. Do you think it reaſonable to expect that the Emperor ſhould ever conſent to ſubmit himſelf to your diſcretion, in continental affairs alſo? If maſters of the ſea through your own power, you propoſe being maſters of the [illegible] likewiſe by a combined force, peace is impoſſible; for in that caſe you will be ſtriving for an object which you can never attain.

The Emperor, accuſtomed as he is to encounter every riſk, which holds out the proſpect of greatneſs and of glory, wiſhes for peace with England: he is a man; after ſo many fatigues he is deſirous for repoſe; the father of his ſubjects, he wiſhes, as far as it is compatible with their honor, and with ſecurity for the future, to procure for them the bleſſings of peace, and the advantages of a ſucceſsful and uninterrupted commerce.

If then, Sir, his Majeſty the king of England really wiſhes for peace with France, he will appoint a plenipotentiary to repair to Liſle. I have the honor of ſending you paſſports for this purpoſe. As ſoon as the Emperor ſhall be informed of the arrival of the miniſter from your court, he will appoint one and will ſend him without delay. The Emperor is ready to make every conceſſion, which, from the extent of your naval forces and of your preponderance, you may deſire to obtain. I do not think that you can refuſe to adopt the ſame principle of making him propoſals conformable to the honor of his crown, and the commercial rights of his dominions. If you are juſt; if you deſire only what is poſſible for you to obtain, peace will be ſoon made.

I conclude by declaring, that his Majeſty fully adopts the principle laid down in your diſpatch, and offered as the baſis of the negotiation, "that the peace propoſed ſhould be honorable for the two courts, and for their reſpective allies."

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

*Letter from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing ſtreet, April 8th, 1806.*

This Letter concludes with a declaration in the following words: As ſoon as you conſent that we ſhall treat provitionally until Ruſſia can take a part in the negotiation, and from that moment, conjointly with her, we are ready to begin without the delay of a ſingle day, at whatever place, and in whatever form, the two parties may judge beſt adapted to bring to a happy iſſue the object of our labors, as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

*Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, April 16th, 1806.—Received April 19th.*

After much argument, M. Talleyrand concludes with the following words: I ſee in the propoſed negotiation, only three poſſible forms of diſcuſſion:

Negotiation with England and the allies which ſhe acquired at the time of the formation of the third coalition:

Negotiation with all the powers of Europe, with the addition of America:

Negotiation with England alone.

The firſt of theſe forms is inadmiſſible, becauſe it would ſubject the Emperor to the influence of the third coalition, which no longer exiſts. The Emperor would have negotiated in this manner if he had been vanquiſhed. The ſecond form of negotiation would eternalize the war, if the unavoidable occurrences to which it would at every inſtant give riſe, and the paſſions which it would let looſe without controul, did not cauſe the diſcuſſions to be broken off with violence a few years after they ſhould have been entered into. The third therefore is the only one which can be defired by thoſe who really wiſh for peace.

*Letter from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing-ſtreet, April 20th, 1806.*

In reply, Mr. Fox concludes by declaring, that "the affair, in fine, is reduced to one ſingle point. Will you negotiate conjointly with Ruſſia? We anſwer, yes: but if you require us to negotiate ſeparately, we anſwer, no.

*Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, 2d June, 1806.—Received June 4th.*

M. Talleyrand now made two propoſitions; 1ſt, To negotiate in the ſame preliminary forms which were adopted during the adminiſtration of the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1782; forms which were not renewed with ſo much advantage in the negotiations of Liſle, but which were perfectly ſucceſsful in the negotiations which preceded the treaty of Amiens; 2dly, To eſtabliſh as a baſis two fundamental principles; the firſt, which I take from your letter of the 26th

namely, "that the two ſtates ſhould have for their object that the peace be honorable for them and their reſpective allies, and at the ſame time of a nature to ſecure, as far as in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe." The ſecond principle ſhall be an acknowledgment on the part of the two powers, of their mutual right of intervention and guaranty in continental and maritime affairs. His Majeſty, far from being unwilling to make this avowal, delights in raiſing it to a principle; and, in thus explaining his real intentions, I think I have given you a deciſive proof of his pacific diſpoſitions. His Majeſty is at the ſame time perſuaded, that, in preventing for ever all ſubject of complaint, uneaſineſs, and remonſtrance on this point, he has, in a caſe which is of eſſential intereſt to the good of human nature, done his duty as a man, and as a Sovereign.

*Letter from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyraud, dated Downing-ſtreet, June* 14, 1806.

In concluſion, he obſerves that, "The form of negotiation which took place during Lord Rockingham's adminiſtration is more particularly preſent to my memory, as I then held the ſame office with which his Majeſty has lately been pleaſed to honor me. Let France and England change ſituations, and the form you mention is exactly ſimilar to that which I have propoſed. We then treated with France and her allies; let France now treat with us and our allies. The baſis offered in your ſecond propoſition is exactly conformable to the views of our government, provided it be well underſtood that, whilſt we mutually acknowledge our reſpective rights of intervention and guaranty with regard to the affairs of Europe, we alſo mutually agree to abſtain from all encroachment upon the greater or leſſer ſtates which compoſe it."

*Communication made by the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated June* 15*th*, 1806.

A few days after my arrival at Paris from the depôt at Verdun, Mons. Talleyrand deſired me to call upon him; having done ſo, he told me that the French government had been looking out for ſome means by which a ſecret and confidential communication might be made, explanatory of the ſentiments and views of France, as well as the outlines of the terms on which peace might be reſtored between the two countries.

Having mentioned the extreme deſire of making this communication in ſuch a manner that no publicity might in any caſe enſue, ſhould the object of it not be obtained, Monſieur Talleyrand proceeded to ſtate, in a long argument, which it is uſeleſs to repeat, as it forms the ſubſtance of ſeveral of the French government's diſpatches, the reaſons which prevent their treating for a general peace jointly with Ruſſia.

He ſaid, that in a diſpatch ſent ſome weeks before to Mr. Fox he had been ordered to name Liſle rather than Amiens for the negotiation of a definitive treaty, in order to remove all former diſcuſſions, and to facilitate to England the poſſeſſion of Malta.

I then took the liberty of interrupting M. Talleyrand, to ſay that, however flattering the confidence he was ordered to place in me might be, yet that, feeling as I did, the intereſts, and above all the honor of my country, it was impoſſible for me to be the bearer of a communication having peace for its object, againſt which I ſhould feel obliged to vote in parliament; and viewing the reſtoration of Hanover in this light, I could not receive any further communication till I had explicit declaration with regard to his Majeſty's German dominions.

M. Talleyrand then broke off the converſation, deſiring me to return the third day after. At the expiration of this time I waited upon him again, when he informed me that, conſidering the extreme ſtreſs which appeared to be laid upon this point, Hanover ſhould make no difficulty.

Authorized by the conceſſion of that in which the honor of the King and that of the Nation appeared moſt intereſted, I inquired whether the poſſeſſion of Sicily would be demanded. It having been ſo ſaid, "You are in poſſeſſion of it, we do not aſk it of you; if we poſſeſſed it, it might very much augment our difficulties:"—conſidering this to be very poſitive both from the words and the manner of delivering them, I conceived it improper to make further queſtions;—"We aſk nothing from you," amounting to an admiſſion of the *uti poſſidetis* as applicable to his Majeſty's conqueſts.

M. Talleyrand mentioned ſtrongly the recognition of the Emperor and the different branches of his family as abſolutely expected. On this I took occaſion to ſtate the ſolidity which the recognition of Great Britain would give to their eſtabliſhment, and inquired whether the French government would guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The anſwer was, Yes, but it muſt be ſoon. "A great deal is in preparation, but nothing is yet done." Reverting to the firſt converſation, I deſired to know whether a middle term might not be found at the ſame time to obtain the object deſired by the French government, and that deſired by Great Britain, of not treating in a manner unconnected with Ruſſia. To this he anſwered that they were entirely ready to give every facility to the arrangement of the reſpective intereſts of the two powers, or that a Britiſh miniſter ſhould, being authorized by the emperor Alexander, ſtipulate for both.

The laſt words of M Talleyrand were, "The ſentiments entertained in France are entirely different from what they were. The aſperity which characterized the commencement of this war,

war, no longer exists; and what we most desire is, to live in harmony with so great a power as Great Britain."

(Signed) YARMOUTH.

*Note from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated June 14, 1806.*

SIR,

I just write you a few words to express to you the pleasure which I feel at the desire you have manifested for peace. I have only to add that Lord Yarmouth possesses all my confidence, and that whatever he shall say to you, you may consider as said by myself. In great haste, I am &c.

(Signed) C. J. Fox.

*Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, June 19, 1806.—Received June 21st.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your orders, I made all the haste in my power to arrive at Paris as soon as possible; a calm at sea however prevented my getting here till the afternoon of the 16th.

I immediately waited upon M. Talleyrand to deliver to him the dispatches you intrusted to my care, and requested to put off any conversation on the subject of my journey till the next day. I intended employing this interval to endeavour to see M. d'Oubril if at Paris, and communicate with him previously to seeing again M. Talleyrand, or at any rate to obtain some knowledge of his motions.

Previous, however, to my leaving M. Talleyrand, he expressed to me that, although the desire of peace was equally sincere now as it was when I quitted Paris, yet that some changes had taken place which he had hinted at the possibility of, when I last saw him, alluding to the readiness of Russia to treat separately; and further mentioned that the Emperor had received reports from his brother and the general officers under his orders, stating that Naples could not be held without Sicily, and the probability they saw of gaining possession of that island. I answered him, that, being ordered to require the restoration of Naples to the King of Sicily as a necessary article of peace, there would be no question of their separation.

I conceive Sicily to be the great difficulty; though perhaps, were there no other, it might be got over. M. Talleyrand often and seriously stated the absolute determination of the Emperor not to consent to our demands of Naples, Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia, or to alienate any part of his Italian states to form a provision for the King of Sardinia.

Against cessions in the West Indies or elsewhere I solemnly protested; nor do I think they care sufficiently about these objects to give any sufficient continental equivalent for them.

M. Talleyrand often repeated that the Emperor had enquired whether I had any powers, adding, "That in politics it is impossible to hold the same language, unless both parties are equally authorized;" and as frequently said that they considered Hanover, for the honor of the crown, Malta, for the honor of the navy, and the Cape of Good Hope for the honor of British commerce, to be sufficient inducements to induce his Majesty's ministers to make peace.

P. S. On Tuesday 17th June I waited upon M. Talleyrand, and began the conversation by alluding to the changes he had hinted at the night before, and desired leave to repeat the substance of what had passed at my former interviews with him, and which I had by his desire communicated. He agreed that the statement was accurate.

*Extract from a dispatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Downing-street, June 26, 1806.*

MY LORD—I had the honor on Saturday evening to receive your Lordship's letters of the 19th and should sooner have answered them, if I had not been for these three days past totally incapable of attending to business,

I am very happy to learn that M. Talleyrand acknowledges your accounts of former conversations to be accurately correct; but when he does acknowledge this, I have no conception on what ground he can recede from what he said so distinctly to your lordship before, upon the subject of Sicily. "You are in possession of it: we ask nothing from you," are words that made the more impression on me, because, those contained in the latter clause of the sentence had been used by his Excellency in one of his letters to me. It was on the faith of the *uti possidetis* being to be strictly observed as the basis, and particularly Sicily, on which satisfaction had been given to your Lordship, that his Majesty was induced to authorize your Lordship to hold further conferences with M. Talleyrand. Any tergiversation or cavil therefore on that article, would be a breach of the principle of the proposed basis in its most essential part. To say that Hanover is an exception to the principle, is in vain, inasmuch as Hanover is to be yeilded expressly in honor of the crown; while, on the other hand, the recognitions proposed with regard to the French empire and its dependants, are not only in honor of the crown of France, but tend substantially to establish the solidity of her power. With regard to the complaint of the want of full powers; to avoid all pretence of cavil on that account, I am commanded by his Majesty to transmit to you the instrument accompanying this letter. But your Lordship should fairly state to M. Talleyrand, that you are not authorized to make any use of them formally until M. Talleyrand returns to his former ground with respect to Sicily. Your Lordship is directed further to acquint that minister, that, if Russia offers to treat separately, it is only in the way in which we do; that is to say, separately

rately in form, but in ſubſtance, in concert with each other. And here you will recollect that this very circumſtance was canvaſſed in your former converſations with M. Talleyrand, when that miniſter expreſſed himſelf clearly that there would be no objection on the part of France to ſuch preconcert.

The reſult of what I have ſtated to your Lordſhip is this 1ſt, that Sicily is a *ſine qua non*; on which ſubject if the French miniſter recedes from his former anſwer, it is in vain that any further diſcuſſion ſhould take place. It is clearly within his firſt opinion delivered to your Lordſhip: it is clearly within his laſt deſcription of places which are reciprocally poſſeſſed by the two countries and cannot in all probability be recovered by war.

If, according to the hope conceived by your Lordſhip, this matter ſhould be arranged, you may open your full powers; ſtating at the ſame time the determination of this court not to come to any final agreement without the conſent of Ruſſia. You will of courſe again mention the queſtions of Naples and Iſtria. If we could attain either of them, it would be well; but if we cannot, your Lordſhip will not ſtate theſe points as concluſive reaſons againſt agreeing on preliminary articles, provided ſuch articles be conſidered as proviſional, and ſubject to the approbation of Ruſſia.

With regard to the mode of proviſional agreement, two ſuggeſt themſelves to my mind: The one, to ſend the agreement we ſhall have entered into, either to Peterſburgh, or to ſome authorized agent of the Emperor Alexander, at Vienna, Paris, or elſewhere, for his approbation; the other, to copy the precedent adopted by Lord Landſdowne and Doctor Franklin in the year 1782. At that time a proviſional treaty was ſigned by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the United States of America, with the reſervation, that the ſaid treaty ſhould not have effect till a peace ſhould be agreed upon between France and England. Of theſe two modes I ſhould prefer the latter.

It does not appear that there has been any converſation between your Lordſhip and M. Talleyrand on a point which was mentioned to you, and which appears to be of conſiderable importance; I mean, the future admiſſion of Ruſſia and Sweden to become parties in a definitive treaty. I do not ſay that this is a point that muſt be determined upon previous to your ſettling the baſis propoſed; but it is one which ſhould not be loſt ſight of, but, on the contrary, urged as far as poſſible.

*Extract from a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July, 1ſt, 1806.—Received July 4th.*

SIR,

I had the honor to receive, on Saturday night, the full powers with which it has graciouſly pleaſed his Majeſty to entruſt me, and your diſpatch of the 26th of June.

I waited upon M. Talleyrand next morning, and ſtated to him in the ſtrongeſt manner the impoſſibility of my converſing any further upon the general outlines of peace, until he ſhould return to the former ground, and conſider Sicily in its true and real ſituation, namely, a ſtate not conquered by France, or likely to be ſo, and coming moſt ſtrictly within the meaning of his own words; that it had been clearly expreſſed by him, and repeated to you in the firſt inſtance, that France did not intend to make Sicily an obſtacle to peace. M. Talleyrand anſwered that whilſt the war continued, and till terms were actually agreed upon, change of circumſtances were always to be conſidered as reaſons for partial change of terms; that Bonaparte had been but lately convinced of the facility of taking Sicily at ſome future period of the war; but, that above all, he felt more and more its abſolute neceſſity to make Naples and the neighbouring territories tenable: that had any confidential overture been made three months ago, they would have been ready to ſettle the queſtion of Naples in the manner moſt ſatisfactory to Great Britain; the ſame a month later with regard to Holland. Thoſe ſubjects were now arranged, and the Emperor would conſider any retrograde meaſure as equivalent to abdication. I obſerved to that miniſter, that however much good faith may be neceſſary in every tranſaction of the world, yet that being more peculiarly ſo, when a communication is made ſecretly and verbally, I had a right to be doubly ſurprized at any change of ground. He defended himſelf by his former argument about altered circumſtances, and ſaid, that when no change of diſpoſition was manifeſted towards Great Britain herſelf, as to the reſtoration of Hanover, or the poſſeſſion of Malta and the Cape, he thought we might ſuffer them to poſſeſs themſelves of a part of the ſtates of their enemy, neceſſary to the tenure of the reſt, which no conſideration would now induce France to reſtore.

M. Talleyrand then aſked, whether I had any powers. I told him that I muſt decline anſwering that queſtion, until he ſhould inform me that there would be no further diſcuſſion about Sicily; but that he might eaſily draw a concluſion that I had, from the honourable manner in which Great Britain endeavoured to remove every obſtacle not in its own nature inſurmountable.

The miniſter then mentioned his being obliged to go to St. Cloud, and aſked, what I ſaid; I anſwered "that I was ordered to continue no converſation till I ſhould be informed that this new demand, changing entirely the propoſed baſis, ſhould be urged no more." He appointed next morning for me to receive an anſwer.

I accordingly returned to the office yeſterday morning, when M. Talleyrand repeated the

the ſame demand, offering to deſiſt from the recognition by Great Britain of any or all the new ſtates, waving this conceſſion to the honor of the powers created by France, and ſetting Hanover againſt Sicily, and pleading that no ſuch recognition being demanded, Hanover would then appear a fair equivalent for that iſland. He read the draft of an article to this effect: That Great Britain and France ſhould not oppoſe each other's arms againſt ſuch of the powers now at war, as ſhould not be named in the preliminary articles.

To this I declined making any anſwer, repeating my orders not to converſe further till he ſhould abandon this propoſition, and return to the former baſis. I added that, unleſs he did ſo, I could expect nothing but your order to return to England.

M. Talleyrand wiſhed to revert to the old topic, on which I repeated to him that it was impoſſible for me to converſe on any part of the ſubject, till he ſhould entirely relinquiſh every mode of ſeeking for the poſſeſſion of Sicily.

M. Talleyrand deſired me to inform you, that on the 29th of June the French troops were to take poſſeſſion of Cattaro.

*Extract from a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 1ſt, 1806, midnight.—Received July 4th.*

SIR,

After cloſing the diſpatch I had the honor to addreſs to you this morning, I went for the paſſport M. Talleyrand had promiſed to have prepared for the meſſenger's return.

Inſtead of giving me the paſſport, he made many excuſes for its having eſcaped his memory, requeſting me to wait till he ſhould come back from St. Cloud.

When I returned, M. Talleyrand propoſed to me to offer the Hans Towns as an eſtabliſhment for the King of Naples, and that the Britiſh troops ſhould occupy them the ſame day they retake poſſeſſion of Hanover. On a little further converſation, I had little doubt that were England to provide in any other manner for his Sicilian Majeſty, the King might add the Hans Towns and their territories, in full ſovereignty to his German dominions.

The propoſition about the Hans Towns being entirely new, I promiſed to refer it without any comment to you for his Majeſty's conſideration. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) YARMOUTH.

*Extract from a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 9th, 1806.—Received July 12th.*

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your diſpatch of the 5th inſtant early yeſterday morning, and as ſoon as poſſible after waited upon M Talleyrand to communicate to him that the offer made by France was by no means admiſſible, and that I had no authority to liſten to any propoſals whatſoever for the reſtoration of peace till he ſhould deſiſt from all pretenſion to the iſland of Sicily.

M. Talleyrand not being willing to make any ſuch declaration, I aſked him to give me a paſſport to return to London; he deſired me to wait one day till he ſhould again have taken the Emperor's orders.

I accordingly returned this morning, when he deſired me to propoſe Dalmatia, Albania and Raguſa, as an indemnity for the loſs of Sicily to his Sicilian Majeſty; to this I anſwered that as the meſſenger was returning I ſhould communicate this propoſition, but that it by no means authorized me to expect an anſwer, and therefore I muſt beg leave to return to England.

Had M. d'Oubril not been here, I ſhould immediately have inſiſted on paſſports.

I muſt now inform you that on Monday M. Talleyrand took me aſide, and told me that the telegraph announced the landing of Baſilico, expreſſing at the ſame time a wiſh that the diſpatches he would bring might lead to peace. I anſwered that I could expect no ſuch reſult whilſt France demanded Sicily; and added, that if I might believe public report, the Emperor, ſo far from ſhewing any pacific diſpoſition, every day threw new obſtacles in the way.

I then mentioned the changes in Germany. M. Talleyrand ſaid that they were determined upon, but *ſhould not* be publiſhed if peace took place. He has ſince repeated this to M. d'Oubril and myſelf, ſaying if peace was made, Germany ſhould remain in its preſent ſtate.

M. d'Oubril writes both to you and to the Compte de Strogonoff; his letters will probably contain more than mine, as I converſed very little with M. Talleyrand. I felt on very delicate ground. Had I entered ſufficiently into the queſtion of indemnities for the King of Sicily, to obtain a preciſe idea to what extent they could be carried, Monſieur Talleyrand might have formed an opinion that I had ſome inſtructions, and was prepared to abandon Sicily whenever I was aſſured of ſufficient compenſation.

*Extract from a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 19, 12 o'clock at night.—Received July 22d.*

SIR,

On the 10th, General Clarke was named Plenipotentiary to treat with Monſieur d'Oubril; they have ſince had daily conferences of many hours, yeſterday of fourteen. I hear every where that Peace will be ſigned to-morrow between Ruſſia and France. On the 17th M. d'Oubril admitted to me, that he had produced his powers, and that if conditions ſuch as he ſhould judge neceſſary to enſure the repoſe of the continent could be obtained, he ſhould ſign a truce of ten months; and

this night, on preſſing him, and remonſtrating both upon his conduct and the impropriety of diſguiſing his intention, I drew from him theſe words, which I wrote down in his preſence. "That being aware of the immediate danger of Auſtria, if it was in his power to ſave it, he ſhould think his duty to do ſo, even by a ſeparate peace." All he now appears to claim is the return of the troops from Germany; and if he is willing to make peace on receiving an aſſurance that orders to that effect ſhall be ſent, nobody can doubt but that it will be ſigned, and probably not a battalion make a retrograde movement of fifty miles.

M. Talleyrand ſays, that M. d'Oubril is willing to abandon Sicily and Dalmatia, and even to engage to ſolicit the junction of the former to Naples, &c.

I have uſed every argument to diſſuade M. d'Oubril from ſo unadviſed and unwiſe a meaſure, I hope more than I believe, with ſucceſs. Indeed, I feared, from the firſt hour I met him, that he was determined to make a peace, good or bad, with or without Great Britain. I may perhaps gain a day, which may be a great deal, if that day ſhould produce diſpatches from M. de Strogonoff.

On the 17th at night the new arrangements for Germany were finally determined upon. The princes and the miniſters who ſigned were ſcarce allowed time to read the deed.

There is a conſiderable army forming at Bayonne; thirty thouſand men are there already. This army is oſtenſibly deſtined againſt Portugal, but will take Spain likewiſe. M. Herman, one of the ſecretaries of the foreign office, ſet off for Liſbon with a miſſion on the 13th.

All the officers of the army now in Germany received yeſterday orders to join their regiments inſtantly. The court ſay, this is to have troops to occupy the States ſeized by the new confederacy. The public aſcribe this meaſure to a deſire to frighten the Emperor of Germany; and myſelf, to a wiſh to hurry M. d'Oubril, who has ſhewn ſo much anxiety for the evacuation of Germany.

M. d'Oubril and M. Talleyrand have, as I have learnt, fixed upon Majorca, Ivica, and Minorca, for his Sicilian Majeſty, if they can prevail upon us to evacuate Sicily.

*Copy of a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 20, 1806, 11 at night.—Received July 24th.*

SIR,

At nine this morning, having had the honor to receive your letters by Mr. Longuinoff, and written a few lines to you in addition to my diſpatches of laſt night, I went to M. d'Oubril; and, as I am happy ſince to find, anticipated the contents of your diſpatch of the 18th inſtant.

I uſed every argument and means to obtain delay; engaged to break off, if he did; and, finally, authorized him to hold out hopes, that I would liſten to propoſitions of indemnity in lieu of Sicily for his Sicilian Majeſty, if propoſed by him, and accompanied by a joint negotiation.

I begged he would do nothing till after Baſilico ſhould have arrived, as I had learned by the telegraph that he had landed laſt night.

I did not find him diſpoſed to liſten to me; and not being willing to be too communicative towards him at that moment, I went away.

At four, I heard from good authority, that peace was ſigned. At ſix, Baſilico arrived. I then went to M. d'Oubril. He was ſaid not to be at home; but, ſeeing his carriage, I forced my way. He admitted the fact, *Peace is ſigned*; the conditions, the evacuation *inſtanter* of Germany by the French troops; the integrity, &c. of the Ottoman empire; no attempt to be made upon Swediſh Pomerania; and, by a ſecret article, Ruſſia promiſes to obtain his Sicilian Majeſty's conſent to an exchange of Sicily for Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica. Ruſſia to uſe her good offices to reſtore peace between France and England.

M. d'Oubril ſends a copy to Count Strogonoff, and goes himſelf to St. Peterſburgh. I had no patience to liſten to M. d'Oubril's defence of his conduct, ſo I did not claim his good offices. I muſt have aſked him officially to ſtay, which I did not chooſe to do.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

YARMOUTH.

*Extract from a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 21, 1806.—Received July 24.*

SIR,

I ſaw M. Talleyrand to-day. I can perceive that the terms of France are encreaſed, but ſtill not ſo much ſo as the ſudden defection of Ruſſia had led me to apprehend. Hanover, Malta, the Cape, and India, remain pure and unſullied; and I took an opportunity in converſation to proteſt, that, come what come might, theſe were points I never would ſuffer to be mentioned, but as points agreed upon.

M. Talleyrand demanded my powers. I did not think myſelf authorized, in the preſent circumſtances, to withhold them.—General Clarke is named to treat with me.

*Extract from a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 24, 1806.*

SIR,

I had the honor to ſend by M. de Longuinoff diſpatches acquainting you, for his Majeſty's information, of the peace ſigned between the Ruſſian and French plenipotentiaries, and with as accurate a ſtatement of the terms as I was able to obtain. M. d'Oubril himſelf ſet out for Peterſburgh early on the morning of the 22d.

On the 22d I received the official notifica-

tion

tion of the appointment of General Clarke to treat on the part of France, (a copy of which I have the honor to incloſe, marked A.) preceded by a private communication from M. Talleyrand, ſaying, that the Ruſſian peace being ſigned and the ſeaſon of the year favourable to the accompliſhment of the ulterior views of France, no arrangement, which might remove for ſome weeks or even months, a definitive treaty could now take place.

I anſwered the official note (marked A.) with one, a copy of which I incloſe, (marked B.)

In the evening, General Clarke propoſed a conference for the following morning, at which we ſhould mutually exchange our full powers. We accordingly did ſo; and I have the honor to incloſe (marked C.) a copy of thoſe of General Clarke.

This conference began by an hiſtorical recapitulation of what had previouſly paſſed, General Clarke ſaying, he had not yet received his final inſtructions on all the different points in diſcuſſion; it was therefore agreed to adjourn the conference to this day, when each ſhould come prepared with a memorandum of the intentions of his government, founded on what had already paſſed: General Clarke at the ſame time declaring that a ſeparate peace with Ruſſia was to be conſidered equal or ſuperior, in the preſent circumſtances of the world, to any great ſucceſs in war, and conſequently as entitling France to terms much more advantageous than thoſe to which ſhe would have ſubſcribed ſome days ago. This was accompanied by ſome animadverſions upon the conduct of Ruſſia, to which I could only anſwer, that I felt it my duty to abſtain from any remark, and ſhould, therefore, be entirely ſilent upon that ſubject; but that I could aſſure him that if an intention exiſted of making any change in the great points upon which we had had ſuch poſitive, though certainly not official, aſſurances, namely, his Majeſty's German dominions, Malta and the Cape, I muſt conſider the negotiation as ſtopped *in limine*, and that there would remain only for me to return to England, and acquaint the King that no peace conſiſtent with his Majeſty's honor or that of the country, could be made. General Clarke reverted to his want of full inſtructions, and promiſed to meet me properly prepared, the next day.

At three o'clock this day, I again met General Clarke, when I read a paper, a copy of which I have the honour to incloſe (marked D.), containing the abſtract of what I had always ſtated to be the baſis and terms on which his Majeſty could alone conſent to treat. I did not, however, deliver it to him, conſidering it merely as the heads of paſt converſations.

General Clarke then ſaid, that as it was impoſſible I could be prepared with the aſſent of his Majeſty to the arrangement propoſed by Ruſſia for his Sicilian Majeſty, on which the terms might much depend, I muſt conſider the communication he made as not ſtrictly official in point of form, but as depending only on that circumſtance to make it ſo.

General Clarke proceeded to ſtate, that, in the ſituation France was in at this moment, the Emperor would feel authoriſed to withhold ſome of the great points; but that having repeatedly ſaid to the contrary, though not in an official manner, he would abide by it.

General Clarke firſt converſed about his Majeſty's German dominions. On this ſubject, by ſecret articles, any thing his Majeſty thinks right may be ſtipulated: by the public article, the promiſe not to object to ſome acquiſition of territory to be made by Pruſſia. I ſtopped General Clarke here to ſay, that his Majeſty never could conſent to the King of Pruſſia's obtaining the Hans Towns. General Clarke ſaid, that it was Fulda, Hoya, and ſome other trifling principalities, over which it was propoſed to extend the ſovereignty of his Pruſſian Majeſty, but that the independendence and preſent ſtate of the Hans Towns ſhould not be meddled with.

On the ſubject of Malta—Malta, Gozo, and Conino in full ſovereignty to his Majeſty, with a clauſe in the article, declaratory of the diſſolution of the Order, and that the two powers "no longer recogniſe the exiſtence of it." Some penſions for the chevaliers and others, having "real rights in the iſland" This not to extend to any foreign commanderies of the order, or to any claim not local.

The Cape in equal full ſovereignty; as a condition it is deſired, "that there ſhould be eſtabliſhed there a free port" to all nations: either the port itſelf declared ſo, or a part appropriated to that purpoſe.

On the ſubject of the maintenance of the integrity of the territories and poſſeſſions of the Sublime Porte, General Clarke propoſed an article, a copy of which I have the honour to ſend (marked E.), I told him the uſual full clauſe would be ſufficient; he perſiſted that I ſhould ſend it for his Majeſty's conſideration.

To the uſual full clauſe of the integrity of the territories and poſſeſſions of his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, General Clarke weighed upon a propoſed addition of the words "in every part of the world;" and when aſked for explanation, ſaid, he thought his Britannic Majeſty might occupy ſome of his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's foreign poſſeſſions.

The integrity of his Swediſh Majeſty's dominions in the uſual manner.

Having diſmiſſed theſe points, General Clarke ſtated the demands of France:—Pondicherry, St. Lucie, Tobago, Surinam, Goree, Demarara, Berbice, Eſſequibo.

The recognition in the uſual words, "is recognized," of the different branches of the reigning family; of the Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg as Kings; of the new Dukes of Cleves, Baden, and Darmſtadt.

In diſcuſſing for many hours theſe demands, I never

I never for an inſtant admitted the poſſibility of his Majeſty conſenting to the ceſſions required. I ſought, however, to aſcertain to what extent, and in what manner, they could be modified.

*Copy of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 30, 1806.*

SIR,

I had the honour to receive your diſpatch of the 26th inſtant late laſt night on the 28th, and next morning loſt no time in aſking for blank paſſports for a perſon fully inſtructed with the ſentiments of his Majeſty's government, whom it was their intention to join with me in the important commiſſion of treating for peace. M. Talleyrand told me he muſt take the Emperor's orders. I accordingly returned this day, when that miniſter informed me, that the Emperor could conſider this demand in no other light but that of unneceſſary delay, becauſe his Majeſty's Secretary of State was actually in poſſeſſion of a blank paſſport, which would enable any perſon or perſons to come to Paris without the loſs of time occaſioned by this demand, but that "for ſtill greater facility," there could be no difficulty about giving more. I anſwered that I had no knowledge of this circumſtance. M. Talleyrand ſaid it was certain, becauſe he had ſent two entirely in blank, and that one only had been uſed, namely, that with which I returned.

It is unneceſſary for me to add any thing to what I have already ſaid in my former diſpatches, relative to the ſignature of the Ruſſian treaty; any inaccuracy in the ſtatement of its contents, ſuch as I was enabled to tranſmit them, may eaſily be accounted for by the circumſtance of my not having ſeen the treaty itſelf, and by the unwillingneſs M. d'Oubril naturally felt to open himſelf to me on that ſubject; he informed me at the time that he ſhould ſend a copy to M. de Strogonoff, who would communicate it to his Majeſty's miniſters.

It is with pain, Sir, proportioned to my zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice, and to the fair and honeſt conviction of my having done nothing which the peculiar and trying circumſtances of the moment did not require from me, that I have learned by the ſame diſpatch the expreſſion of a wiſh that I had delayed the production of my full powers till I could know the impreſſion which this event of the Ruſſian treaty might produce in his Majeſty's councils, and the apprehenſion that by the producing them, ſo ſoon after the ſignature of the Ruſſian treaty, an impreſſion might be created unfavourable to the further progreſs of the negotiation.

If the queſtion regarded only my own perſona feelings, I ſhould not think myſelf at liberty to allot to it ſo large a portion of a public diſpatch; but it may not, I conceive, be unuſeful, with a view to the conduct of the negotiation, that you ſhould be apprized of ſome details which I have hitherto omitted dwelling upon, partly from the urgency of more important ſubjects, and partly from my deſire not to treſpaſs upon your attention to ſo great an extent. I truſt, Sir, that his Majeſty will ſee in theſe details wherewithal to juſtify my conduct in the difficult ſituation in which I was placed.

The fate of Holland and Naples were ſettled before I was honoured with his Majeſty's confidence. My converſation here with M. Talleyrand ſoon convinced me that theſe were only preludes to ſtill greater changes in the ſyſtem of Europe. I ſaw at the ſame time a great deſire of negotiation, before the final execution of ſome of the Emperor's ſchemes ſhould have removed any hope of its being attended with ſucceſs.

This opinion, not preconceived or lightly taken up, but gradually formed from a variety of circumſtances, was confirmed by the nature of the offers held out, unofficially indeed, but in ſuch clear and unequivocal terms, that it was impoſſible to entertain any doubt of the intention of this government to adhere to them.

The point which of all others was the moſt eſſential, and that on which ſatisfaction was due to the national honour and to that of his Majeſty, Hanover would, I was aſſured, be given up without reſtriction; for I did not then know we ſhould be aſked to allow the King of Pruſſia to obtain the ſoverignty of ſome of the leſſer principalities.

I received ſeveral aſſurances about Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope; nor have I any reaſon to doubt but that before Ruſſia had made her peace ſeparately, theſe terms might have been obtained, and the treaty have had ſolely for its baſis the *uti poſſidetis*, with the ſole exception in our favour of Hanover reſtored, and latterly indeed of ſome arrangements tolerable to all parties in exchange for Sicily.

M. Talleyrand held the ſame language to me, with reſpect to Ruſſia, which he had before held with regard to the affairs of Germany. "You have now been here a month; we have been willing to converſe with you, to give you an inſight into our views, and to communicate them to the Britiſh Government. We told you, that if you had the powers, and would enter into negotiation, we would not ſign the arrangement of Germany. A reaſonable time was left you to conſult your government; we had no anſwer. The arrangement was ſigned, 'and we will never recede from it.' We now aſk you, whether you will treat before Ruſſia has ſigned, which will not paſs two days."

It cannot be neceſſary to ſtate my anſwer to ſuch a propoſition. I will only add, that the treaty with Ruſſia was ſigned within the time mentioned, and then commenced the difficulty of my ſituation.

"Switzerland (I was told by the ſame authority)

thority) is on the eve of undergoing a great change. This cannot be averted but by a peace with England; but ſtill leſs can we alter, for any other conſideration, our intention of invading Portugal. The army deſtined for that purpoſe is already aſſembling at Bayonne. This is for the determination of Great Britain."

But I confeſs the point of all others the moſt deciſive in inducing me to produce my full powers, was the language held reſpecting Pruſſia.

"Pruſſia demands from us a declaration reſpecting Hanover; we cannot conſent wantonly to loſe the only ally France has had ſince the revolution: the declaration once made, "we cannot retract." Would you have us break entirely with Pruſſia, when we cannot even ſay that Great Britain will negotiate with us? Are you here only with orders to delay our meaſures till the ſeaſon of the year makes exertion impoſſible, or can you treat? If ſo, is not the aſſurance we give you that Hanover, Malta, and the Cape, ſhall not be conteſted, ſufficient to induce you to do ſo? Muſt we lay before the Britiſh Government our exact terms, before they will even avow negotiation with ſo great a power as that of France? or ſhall we execute our other projects, as we did thoſe in Holland and Naples?"

Undoubtedly, Sir, converſations of this ſort, confirmed even as they were by the events paſſing under my eyes, could never have induced me to commit his Majeſty's confidential ſervants upon any point upon which I had not received their inſtructions, and which left no time to receive them; but I did not think myſelf at liberty to ſhift from myſelf the reſponſibility thus thrown upon me, at the riſk of ſeeing Portugal and Switzerland ſhare the ſame fate which Germany has juſt experienced, and Hanover confirmed to Pruſſia, until ſuch time as his Majeſty's arms ſhould recover the poſſeſſion of it.

The mode of proceeding of this government left me no alternative. Either to avow negotiation, or ſhut up every opening to it, was my only option.

I felt that I pledged his Majeſty to nothing except the fact of negotiation, already privately known to every court in Europe.

I carefully forbore giving any written paper, or admitting even the poſſibility of any other baſis than that of *uti poſſidetis*.

I have aſcertained the real extent of the pretenſions of France; and I did conſider myſelf to have prevented a great evil at ſmall expence, by having given time to yourſelf and his Majeſty's other confidential ſervants, to provide by the further inſtructions you might judge proper, for the intereſt of the powers, thus, for the moment at leaſt, ſaved from the graſp of France.

I have the honour, &c.

YARMOUTH.

*Copy of a note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, Auguſt 5, 1806.*

The Earl of Lauderdale, appointed by his Brittannic Majeſty, plenipotentiary to the court of France, has the honour to inform his excellency the miniſter for foreign affairs of his arrival at Paris, and at the ſame time to requeſt he will have the goodneſs to inform him at what hour he may call upon him.

*Copy of a Diſpatch from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, Auguſt 9, 1806.—Received Auguſt 13.*

SIR,

We have now to inform you, that Lord Lauderdale having exhibited his powers, and delivered a copy in the cuſtomary form, our firſt meeting with General Clarke, the Plenipotentiary of the French government, took place at his houſe, on Thurſday, 7th Auguſt, at noon.

Our converſation commenced by General Clarke's obſerving that, as Lord Lauderdale had juſt arrived from London, with full inſtructions from his Majeſty, he had probably ſomething new to communicate.

Lord Lauderdale in ſubſtance replied, that it was his wiſh, before intermeddling with the negotiation now pending, diſtinctly to recal to the recollection of General Clarke what had already paſſed between his Majeſty and the government of France, and at once preciſely to ſtate the only footing on which his Majeſty could conſent to treat. To effect this object, he informed General Clarke, that he had prepared a note (marked A.) which he begged to deliver to him as official.

General Clarke read the note twice with great attention, and afterwards placed it in his portfolio, ſaying that he muſt take it *ad referendum*.

Very little paſſed at this meeting ſufficiently intereſting to merit being detailed; the General objected to the practice he apprehended Lord Lauderdale meant to introduce of conducting the negotiation by writing; and ſaid he was afraid the Emperor would regard it as a means of endleſs delay, if a note was to be delivered upon every inſignificant queſtion which it might be neceſſary to diſcuſs. The reply conſiſted merely in ſtating the diſtinction betwixt delivering a written note for the purpoſe of at once bringing to a point the baſis on which the negotiation was to be conducted, and reſorting on every trivial occaſion to that practice. The firſt, it was contended, muſt accelerate; the latter, it was admitted, would delay the negotiation, and it would be therefore carefully avoided, as it was his Majeſty's wiſh that no delay ſhould take place.

General Clarke, with ſomething like an inſinuation that an unfair advantage was taken by the government of Great Britain, announced that, as there had been two plenipotentiaries appointed by his Majeſty, it was the Emperor's intention to do the ſame, and that

the name of the perſon ſelected would be communicated to us.

It is proper to ſtate, that in the courſe of this converſation Lord Yarmouth recalled to General Clarke's recollection, that in all the interviews he had had with him, he uniformly ſtated the *uti poſſidetis* as the only baſis upon which he could poſſibly treat. General Clarke in reply ſaid, that he could make no anſwer to what Lord Yarmouth ſtated, without alluding to converſations, which he affected to conſider as looſe, calling them "*des romans politiques*" (political romances); at the ſame time by his ſilence he clearly admitted what Lord Yarmouth moſt diſtinctly ſtated.

Our firſt interview terminated with an appointment to meet at Lord Lauderdale's apartments on Friday the 8th at twelve o'clock, the General obſerving that it might be perhaps neceſſary to put off the appointment, as he wiſhed to have full time to conſider the note which had been delivered, and as the new Plenipotentiary might wiſh to have an opportunity carefully to read the correſpondence that hitherto had taken place. He promiſed at the ſame time, if this was the caſe, to give us notice by writing in the morning.

On Friday the 8th, at eleven o'clock, the incloſures (marked B. and C.) were left at Lord Lauderdale's apartments, and an anſwer was ſent to General Clarke, ſtating that an appointment had been made by Lords Lauderdale and Yarmouth to receive the Turkiſh Ambaſſador at four o'clock, and requeſting that the meeting ſhould take place on Saturday the 9th, at noon.

General Clarke and Monſieur Champagny, Miniſter of the Interior, the newly appointed Plenipotentiary, afterwards put off this meeting till four o'clock to-day, as the latter was obliged to attend the Emperor's privy-council at St. Cloud.

Late on Friday night Lord Yarmouth received the anſwer to the note delivered by Lord Lauderdale, a copy of which (marked D.) is incloſed, to which Lord Lauderdale and Lord Yarmouth immediately returned the anſwer, alſo incloſed, (marked E.)

General Clarke and M. Champagny came to the meeting appointed at four o'clock, and a converſation took place which laſted for upwards of two hours. Into the details of this it is impoſſible now to enter. The general object of it was to engage Lord Lauderdale to depart from the baſis which he had inſiſted ſhould be recognized, to prevail upon him to conſult his government, or to take ten or fifteen days for conſideration; but it terminated by Lord Lauderdale's declaring that the laſt note was to be conſidered as a prelude to his demanding paſſports, for which he ſhould apply to M. Talleyrand in the courſe of the evening.

The letter, a copy of which (marked F.) is incloſed, was diſpatched to M. Talleyrand half an hour after the departure of the Plenipotentiaries, and it appears highly improbable that any propoſition ſhould be made, which can alter our reſolution of leaving France the moment the paſſports arrive.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) { LAUDERDALE. YARMOUTH.

*Copy of a Note delivered by the Earl of Lauderdale to General Clarke, at Paris, on the 7th of Auguſt*, 1806.

The underſigned Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, previous to entering upon the negotiation actually pending between his Sovereign and the court of France, thinks it neceſſary briefly to retrace the circumſtances in which it originated. At the ſame time, he conceives it conſiſtent with that character of openness and ſincerity, which, as his Britannic Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, he is determined invariably to ſupport, to declare the only baſis upon which he can conſent to treat, to be the principle which France herſelf originally laid down: and to define the nature of the diſcuſſion into which he is about to enter.

The ſtrong and energetic language in which the French government, a few months ſince, expreſſed its deſire for peace, whilſt it inſpired his Majeſty with confidence in the real ſincerity of the wiſhes of the court of France, left him only to regret that the propoſal of treating with his Majeſty ſeparately from his allies, appeared to prevent both France and England from profiting by that happy diſpoſition of their reſpective governments; it being at that time impoſſible for his Majeſty, conformably with the good faith which he has ever evinced, to treat otherwiſe than conjointly with his ally the Emperor of Ruſſia.

Since that time, his Majeſty having found that circumſtances, which it is unneceſſary to detail here, permitted his Majeſty to negotiate ſeparately: he received with great pleaſure, the propoſal of treating generally, upon the baſis of *uti poſſidetis*, which was to be ſcrupulouſly obſerved, except in the caſe of Hanover, which was propoſed to be ceded to his Majeſty, with all its dependencies.

It is true, that this propoſal was not made either directly, or through the channel of an accredited miniſter: of its authenticity, however, no one could entertain the ſmalleſt doubt.

Independently of the authority which it derived from the character of the perſon employed to communicate it, it ſeemed to agree completely with what had been previouſly announced. For "The Emperor deſires nothing that England poſſeſſes," (an avowal made at the commencement of the correſpondence between the two courts) was a natural prelude to ſuch a propoſal.

His Majeſty regarded the ceſſion of Hanover as a proof of the ſpirit of juſtice in which the propoſal was conceived, becauſe this electorate, although occupied on account of a ſuppoſed identity of intereſts and of meaſures, in fact had no relation whatever with the diſputes

putes which produced the preſent war; and his Majeſty ſaw in the principle hitherto acknowledged as the general baſis of negotiation, a baſis peculiarly adapted to the relative ſituations of the two parties, which he conſidered a proof that France was as ſincerely diſpoſed as Great Britain to put an end to an order of things, equally prejudicial to the intereſts of both countries.

In fact it appeared to his Majeſty to be the only principle upon which it was probable that a negotiation could be brought to a ſucceſsful iſſue. From the nature of the intereſts of the parties engaged in it, there was but little hope that any ſatisfactory arrangement could be made on the ground of reciprocal reſtitution, by giving up their reſpective acquiſitions; whilſt, on the other hand, the principle of *uti poſſidetis* naturally preſented itſelf, as the mode of terminating the unfortunate hoſtilities between the two nations, both of whom were in poſſeſſion of conqueſts extenſive and important in point both of territory and of influence; France on the continent of Europe, and Great Britain in other parts of the world.

This truth appeared ſtill more ſtriking to his Majeſty, upon reflecting that the ſtate of poſſeſſion in which the two nations held their reſpective acquiſitions could ſcarcely ſuffer any important change by the continuance of the war; the ſuperiority of the naval force of Great Britain being, according to all appearance, not leſs firmly eſtabliſhed on the ſeas, than that of the armies of France on the continent of Europe.

It was under the impreſſion which theſe ideas naturally produced, that his Majeſty accepted, without heſitation, the propoſal of treating upon the principle of *uti poſſidetis*, with the reſervation due to the connection and the concert that ſubſiſted with the Emperor of Ruſſia; and, as a proof of his ſincerity, his Majeſty fixed upon the perſon by whom the communication had been made, to announce the readineſs with which he had acceded to the baſis propoſed for the concluſion of a treaty.

The underſigned is by no means diſpoſed to conceal the ſatisfaction his Majeſty derived from theſe happy proſpects of ſpeedily reſtoring to his ſubjects the bleſſings of peace, upon juſt and equitable principles, ſuch as were conformable to the honour of his crown; nor the regret which his Majeſty felt, when, almoſt at the very moment of his declaring his acceptance of the propoſal that had been made to him, it was ſignified that this principle was ſuddenly abandoned by the demand of the evacuation and ceſſion of Sicily; a demand which has hitherto been modified merely by projects of indemnity for his Sicilian Majeſty, which appear to be totally inadequate and inadmiſſible.

This demand, ſo incompatible with the avowed principles upon which the two powers were treating, was in itſelf ſufficient to put an end to the negotiation; but the anxiety of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain and Ireland to concur with his ally the Emperor of Ruſſia, and to ſecure to his ſubjects the bleſſings of peace, induced him to receive any new propoſal for obtaining for his Sicilian Majeſty, in exchange for Sicily, a real and ſatisfactory equivalent, ſuch as that ſovereign ſhould conſent to accept.

No ſatisfactory propoſal of this nature having yet been made, the underſigned muſt declare that he cannot conſent to treat upon any other principle than that of the *uti poſſidetis*, as originally propoſed to his ſovereign by the court of France: at the ſame time he is deſirous it ſhould be well underſtood, that the adoption of this principle will not prevent him either from liſtening to any juſt and adequate indemnification to his Sicilian Majeſty for the ceſſion of Sicily, or from accepting any propoſition for the exchange of territory between the two contracting parties, upon juſt and equal principles, ſuch as may tend to the reciprocal advantage of the two countries.

The underſigned is well aware that ſince the *uti poſſidetis*, was propoſed by the court of France, peace has been concluded between France and the Emperor of Ruſſia, and that, in conſequence, the relative ſituation of the two countries is no longer the ſame; but, on the other hand he muſt alſo obſerve, that ſince that time France has acquired freſh advantages in conſequence of the extenſive changes which ſhe has made in the conſtitution of the German Empire; an arrangement, the preventing of which was repreſented by France to the court of Great Britain as a powerful motive for the immediate concluſion of peace on the baſis of *uti poſſidetis*. If then this principle formerly appeared juſt to France, it cannot fail at preſent, according to her own views of the ſubject, to be more favourable to her intereſt than to thoſe of the Britiſh Empire.

The underſigned thinks it at the ſame time neceſſary to obſerve, that, although France may have other important views upon the continent of Europe, his Majeſty the King of Great Britain and Ireland may very fairly form views in other parts of the world of infinite importance to the commerce and to the power of his empire, and conſequently that he cannot, conformably with either the intereſts of his people or the honour of his crown, negotiate upon any principle of inferiority either avowed or ſuppoſed. He can treat upon no other footing than the ſuppoſition that the continuance of hoſtilities is equally diſadvantageous to both parties. There can be no reaſon to ſuppoſe that the conqueſts which his Majeſty propoſes to retain by the peace can be wreſted from him by war; and the underſigned is perſuaded that the beſt proof of the equity of the conditions upon which he propoſes to treat, is to be found in the fact, that they were propoſed by France herſelf at the firſt opening of the communications between

the

the two governments, which have led to the miſſion with which his Sovereign has been pleaſed to entruſt him conjointly with the Earl of Yarmouth.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

*Copy of a Note from General Clarke to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Paris, Auguſt* 8, 1806.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, has laid before his government the note tranſmitted yeſterday by his Excellency Lord Lauderdale, Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majeſty.

His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, could not ſee without pain, that a negotiation which has already been the ſubject of ſo much diſcuſſion, which has occaſioned the diſpatching of ſo many meſſengers by both parties, which was in a word already brought to maturity, ſhould have ſuddenly taken a retrograde direction, ſo as to preſent obſtacles founded, not in the nature of the ſtipulations but on the very ground on which that negotiation was commenced.

The court of France has conſtantly refuſed to admit in the ſame negotiation, the courts of England and Ruſſia, and whatever deſire his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, may have, to ſee a general peace ſhortly re-eſtabliſhed, no conſideration could induce him to violate that principle of his policy. The negotiations which France had commenced at Peterſburgh, had moreover convinced his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, that the Engliſh cabinet deceived itſelf with reſpect to the nature of its relations with Ruſſia.

After ſeveral months of diſcuſſion, the cabinet of London yielded this point, and his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth arrived publicly at Calais, and afterwards at Paris, for the purpoſe of treating for peace. He had conferences with his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs immediately after his arrival in this capital, having previouſly made known to him that he was duly authorized by his government.

Since that period, Ruſſia has concluded her peace with France. The underſigned has been adpointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to negotiate with the Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, and the firſt ſtep was an exchange of his powers with thoſe of his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth, whom he was bound to believe, as is expreſſed in his Excellency's full powers, authorized to negotiate, conclude, and ſign a definitive treaty between France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Very frequent conferences, moſt of them of ſeveral hours, have ſince taken place between the two Plenipotentiaries, who, with good faith on both ſides, endeavoured to do away the difficulties, and put aſide every thing that could have tended to irritate their minds, or to embarraſs and unneceſſarily retard the progreſs of the negotiation.

Inſtead of tranſmitting to each other notes, more or leſs ingenious, but which rather remove than approximate the object which it is wiſhed to attain; inſtead of beginning thoſe written controverſies, which are not leſs injurious to humanity than open hoſtilities, and which prolong the miſeries of nations; inſtead, above all things of negotiating peace in the ſame manner in which war is carried on, the Plenipotentiaries had free conferences, in which his Majeſty the Emperor and King granted all which he could grant without loſing ſight of the dignity of his crown, his love for his people, and the intereſt of his allies.

His Majeſty will never be reduced to make further ſacrifices.

Does not the method taken by his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, the new Plenipotentiary on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, appear to announce that a multitude of notes will not be ſufficient even to bring the governments to an underſtanding? And is not a riſk evidently incurred, by adopting ſuch a method, the abuſe of which has been ſo manifeſt in our recollection, of being ſtill further from a good underſtanding than we have hitherto been? If, on the contrary, it is only wiſhed to form documents which may hereafter be preſented to the parliament of Great Britain, his Majeſty the Emperor and King has no ſimilar inducement; it is peace that he deſires; a peace equally honourable for France, for Great Britain, and for their allies, which the mutual and aſſiduous labour of the reſpective Plenipotentiaries ſhall have rendered acceptable to both governments.

Nevertheleſs, that his love of juſtice, and the ſincerity of his pacific ſentiments may be manifeſt to every one, and that it may be truly known, to whom all hindrance to the progreſs of the negotiation ought to be attributed, his Majeſty the Emperor of the French has deigned to permit the underſigned to diſcuſs here the vain queſtion relative to the baſis of this negotiation, which was already advanced, and on the point of being terminated.

In the letter written to his Excellency Mr. Fox, on the 1ſt of April, by his Excellency the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, that Miniſter declared that his Majeſty the Emperor of the French entirely adopted the principle ſet forth in the diſpatch of his Excellency Mr. Fox, of the 26th March, and offered as the baſis of the negotiation: "That the propoſed peace ought to be honourable for the two courts, and for their reſpective allies."

In his letter of the 2d June to his Excellency Mr. Fox, his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs went ſtill further; he propoſed in the name of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to eſtabliſh as a baſis two fundamental principles, the firſt of

of them taken from Mr. Fox's letter of the 26th of March, namely: "That the object of the two powers ſhould be a peace honourable to themſelves, and to their reſpective allies, at the ſame time that this peace ſhould be of a nature to inſure, as far as ſhould lie in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe."

The ſecond principle was, "An acknowledgment in favour of both powers of the right of interference and of guarantee with regard to continental affairs, and with regard to maritime affairs."

Such was the baſis adopted by the Britiſh government, and agreed upon with it It could never have entered into the mind of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to take the *uti poſſidetis* as the baſis of the negotiation. If ſuch had been his intention, he would have kept Moravia, a part of Hungary, Styria, Carniola, Croatia, the whole of Auſtria, as well as its capital—Trieſte, and Fiume, and the ſurrounding coaſt would ſtill be in his power, as well as Genoa and Venice. Hanover, Oſnaburgh, and all the mouths of the great rivers of the north of Germany would be ſubject to his dominion; and, doubtleſs, his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, might then without difficulty, have left his Britannic Majeſty in poſſeſſion of the Cape, Surinam, Tobago, St. Lucia, Pondicherry, &c.

As to Sicily, in this very ſuppoſition his Majeſty the Emperor and King would not have left it to his enemies; but his Majeſty would only have thought that the conqueſt of this iſland ſhould have preceded the opening of the negotiations; and while Pruſſia and Ruſſia have either guaranteed or recognized the changes which have taken place in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, is it to be ſuppoſed that England could have prevented the conqueſt of Sicily, which is ſeparated from the continent only by a channel of leſs than two thouſand toiſes?

And even ſuppoſing that the Cape, Surinam, and other Dutch poſſeſſions could have been finally detached from the kingdom of Holland, is it not certain that its exiſtence as a nation would become from that very cauſe impoſſible; and that its incorporation with the French empire would have been the neceſſary conſequence of a refuſal given by England to reſtore to it its colonies? What, in fact, could be the means of maintaining a nation which would have nothing but debts, and from which, the total deprivation of all commerce would take away the poſſibility of paying them? Whatever their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majeſty may allege, it is impoſſible that they ſhould not be convinced, that it is a very different thing for Great Britain to ſee the Texel and the mouths of the Rhine and the Meuſe in the power of the French revenue-officers, or to ſee them in the power of the Dutch. Thus, therefore, Holland, without the reſtitution of its colonies, would neceſſarily become a province of the French empire; for, on accepting the crown of Holland, Prince Lewis formally declared his intention of renouncing it, if the Dutch colonies were not reſtored at the general peace.

Let Hanover become a province of France; let Trieſte, Fiume, and their territory likewiſe become provinces of the kingdom of Italy, and let Great Britain keep as a compenſation, the Cape, Surinam, Malta, and Pondichetry, &c. France will conſent to it, and the great principle of *uti poſſidetis* will be applied in its full extent, both as to the preſent and as to the future.

Let the new Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty point out, in the hiſtory of the world, a negotiation terminated upon the principle of the *uti poſſidetis* between two great nations. Let him examine whether this principle does not belong rather to an armiſtice than to a treaty of peace? It is impoſſible not to ſay, that, in propoſing to France the *uti poſſidetis*, particularly under the preſent circumſtances, a ſtrange idea muſt have been formed of the character of the Emperor Napoleon, and it muſt have been believed that he was reduced to a ſingular ſtate of humiliation and diſtreſs.

But, in demanding the *uti poſſidetis*, his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majeſty, without regard to the principle which he advances, wiſhes to change entirely the deſtiny of a continental ſtate, which gave 25,000 men to England, and furniſhed her with a part of the means which ſhe afforded in the Seven Years War, and even in the war of the French Revolution, to the armies of the North. Thus, therefore, it is wiſhed to maintain the principle of the *uti poſſidetis*, in order to deprive France of all her commerce, and of all her eſtabliſhments, and to ruin her allies; but it is wiſhed to violate the principle of the *uti poſſidetis*, in order to oblige France to renounce her engagements, to break her treaties; in a word, to diſſolve her whole continental ſyſtem! Is not this to propoſe a peace a thouſand times more diſaſtrous than the longeſt war, and conditions calculated to excite the indignation of every Frenchman? What! ſhall France have conquered all the powers ſubſidized by England during three coalitions, to ſee impoſed upon her conditions as unjuſt as they are diſhonourable, notwithſtanding the moderation and generoſity which ſhe has ſhewn?

His Excellency Mr. Fox himſelf, propoſed that "the peace ſhould be honourable to both courts, and to their reſpective allies."

His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, could not conſider the peace as honourable, if, by one of its conditions, he was to loſe a ſingle ſubject, and of however little importance the colony of Tobago

may

may be, it ſuffices, that it made part of the French empire at the time his Majeſty took the reins of the government, to prevent his ever ſigning a treaty in which the alienation of that colony, or of any other which belongs to him in the ſame manner, ſhall be comprized. No reaſonable Engliſhman can have flattered himſelf with the contrary; and his Majeſty, in the poſition in which he ſtands, would, by conſenting to it, loſe the eſteem of every brave and generous perſon, even among his enemies.

The underſigned is directed to declare, that his Majeſty the Emperor and King conſiders as a diſgrace the very idea of a negotiation, founded on the *uti poſſidetis*. It is the more contrary to his principles, inaſmuch as his Majeſty has reſtored his conqueſts, and that he ſhould be now reigning over a population the double of that which he in fact governs, if, at the concluſion of the treaties of peace which he made at the expiration of the ſeveral coalitions, he had taken the *uti poſſidetis* for his only principle.

The underſigned is alſo directed to declare, that the only conditions of negotiation which his Majeſty the Emperor and King is willing to adopt, are thoſe propoſed in part by his Excellency Mr. Fox, contained in the letter which was addreſſed to him on the 2d of June by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, and repeated in the twelfth paragraph of the preſent note.

His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, requires nothing of Great Britain which can be contrary to the intereſts of her allies. He is entitled to expect that nothing will be exacted of him, which can be contrary to the intereſts of his own allies.

The underſigned is directed to add, that he refers to what had been prepared by the mutual efforts of his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth, and the underſigned.

If peace ſhall not be re-eſtabliſhed, it is not France who can be accuſed of having changed, but England: although peace between France and Ruſſia, and other events unfavourable to Great Britain have taken place ſince the negotiation was entered upon and nearly brought to a concluſion, in concert with his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth.

(Signed) CLARKE.

*Copy of a Note from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to General Clarke, dated Paris, Auguſt* 9, 1806.

The underſigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majeſty cannot allow themſelves to enter into a detailed conſideration of the official Note, dated the 8th of Auguſt, which juſt been delivered to them on the part of his Excellency General Clarke. From the manner in which the different points which form the ſubject of this note are treated, it would be impoſſible for them to diſcuſs them with that calmneſs and that regard to propriety, which the character with which their Sovereign has inveſted them, demands. But the ſubject of this note is of a nature ſo general, and ſo foreign to the object under diſcuſſion, that it would be perfectly uſeleſs to take it into conſideration at the preſent moment.

The underſigned the Earl of Lauderdale, far from thinking that the manner of diſcuſſing in writing the fundamental points of a negotiation can in any ſhape increaſe the difficulty of coming to an underſtanding, is, on the contrary, of opinion, that he already perceives evident proofs of its utility, inaſmuch as the official note preſented by him ſince his arrival has brought the negotiation to an unequivocal iſſue, and put an end to thoſe miſunderſtandings, without doubt real, which have taken place, and which never could have occurred if the ſame method had been adopted at the commencement of the negotiation.

The underſigned the Earl of Yarmouth finds himſelf compelled to recur to the manner in which it has been ſtated to him, that he landed at Calais inveſted with a public character to treat for peace. He only came to give in perſon, and *viva voce*, the anſwer to a communication that he had been requeſted to make to the Engliſh government, founded upon the baſis of the *uti poſſidetis*, in conformity with the following words of his Excellency M. Talleyrand: "We aſk nothing from you;" accompanied with poſitive aſſurances that the reſtitution of the poſſeſſions of his Majeſty in Germany would meet with no oppoſition. The ſame ſentiment alſo recurs in the letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Fox of the firſt of April in these terms, "The Emperor covets nothing that England poſſeſſes."

The Earl of Yarmouth feels himſelf under an equal neceſſity of not paſſing over in ſilence the remarks made by his Excellency General Clarke, on the ſubject of the delays of the negotiation, and of the frequent communication by meſſengers. The anſwers of his Britannic Majeſty have ever been frank and prompt; and if the number of meſſengers has been conſiderable, it can only be attributed to motives foreign to the wiſhes of his Majeſty.

The underſigned the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, can by no means ſubſcribe to the opinion held out by his Excellency General Clarke in the ſaid note, that the negotiation "had been begun and nearly brought to a concluſion" in the interval which elapſed between the time when Lord Yarmouth officially communicated his full powers, and the arrival of Lord Lauderdale; on the contrary, they conſider the negotiation as having ſcarcely commenced. The converſations to which alluſion has been made, conſiſted, on the part of the French Plenipotentiaries, in making demands which the underſigned the Earl of Yarmouth has uniformly declared to be inadmiſſible; and, on the part of Lord Yarmouth, in

in keeping ſtrictly within the bounds of the *uti poſſidetis*, not having any inſtructions on the part of his government to admit any other conditions of negotiation; conditions ſuggeſted by France in the communication made by the Earl of Yarmouth, and previouſly announced in M. Talleyrand's letter of the 1ſt of April.

The underſigned Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth think it unneceſſary in this place to repeat the motives ſet forth in the official note preſented by Lord Lauderdale, and which induced his Majeſty to conſider the baſis of the *uti poſſidetis* propoſed by France peculiarly applicable to the reſpective ſituation of the two countries. It is to them a ſubject of deep regret that, by ſo abſolute and decided a departure from that baſis on the part of the French government; the hopes and expectations of the two nations muſt be entirely fruſtrated.

It only remains for the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to declare, that his Majeſty, ever ready to liſten to juſt and honourable conditions of peace, relies with confidence upon the means which he derives from the loyalty and affection of his ſubjects. He will never liſten to any propoſals of negotiation whatſoever upon terms incompatible with the honour of his crown and the real intereſts of his ſubjects.

(Signed) { LAUDERDALE. / YARMOUTH.

*Copy of a Note from Meſſrs. Champagny and Clarke to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Paris, Auguſt 11th, 1806.*

The underſigned Miniſters Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, have read with attention the note dated the 9th of Auguſt, addreſſed to them by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of his Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in which they again propoſe the *uti poſſidetis* as the baſis of the negotiation.

The French Plenipotentiaries know not whether, by the adoption of this principle, England would obtain the right of exacting from the French government, for herſelf and her allies, every reſtitution which may ſuit her convenience, without being bound to make any reſtitution to France and her allies of the conqueſts which ſhe has made. This demand would be ſo extraordinary, that it would be equivalent to ſaying that France ſhould ſign all the conditions which it may pleaſe the Engliſh Plenipotentiaries to commit to writing. One cannot ſuppoſe that ſuch is really the intention of the Engliſh miniſtry. They have not ſent over plenipotentiaries for the ſole purpoſe of requiring the admiſſion of an indefinite baſis which would render them maſters of all the conditions of the treaty. In a ſtate of things ſo obſcure, the French Plenipotentiaries demand ſuch explanations as may enable them to underſtand, and to proceed in the negotiation. Theſe conſiſt in making known what are the conqueſts which England wiſhes to keep, what are thoſe which ſhe will reſtore to France and her allies, and what conqueſts of France ſhe requires to be reſtored. This will unfold a ſyſtem of compenſation, which may give a clear idea of the principles and intentions of the Britiſh cabinet. The French Plenipotentiaries will then know what engagements they contract in adopting the baſis which is propoſed to them; for they can certainly never conſent to this adoption without knowing what is demanded of them.

In laying down the principle of *uti poſſidetis*, have the Engliſh Plenipotentiaries had it in view to propoſe a means of exchange and of compenſation? If this is their meaning, the Emperor adopts it, becauſe it appears to him conformable to the two principles already agreed upon by both parties, in the letters of the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, and of the Engliſh Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, viz.

1ſt. To the principle laid down by Mr. Fox in his letter of the 26th March laſt, "That the object of both Parties ought to be that the peace ſhould be honourable for both, and their reſpective allies; and at the ſame time of a nature to inſure, as far as ſhould be in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe.

2d. To the principle ſubjoined to the preceding by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, in his letter of the 2d June following, which conſiſts of an acknowledgment, in favour of the two parties, of the full right of intervention and of guaranty in continental and in maritime affairs.

The underſigned take this opportunity of renewing to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of his Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the aſſurance of their high conſideration.

(Signed) { CHAMPAGNY. / CLARKE.

*Copy of a Note from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to Meſſrs. Champagny and Clarke, dated Paris, Auguſt 11th, 1806. Eleven o'clock P.M.*

The underſigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majeſty would not have delayed their anſwer to the note of this day's date, addreſſed to them by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the French government; but as their reiterated demands to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs for paſſports, even for their meſſenger, remained unanſwered, they thought it right firſt to aſcertain, whether they were ſtill to enjoy an open and uninterrupted communication with their government, ſuch as, in ſimilar caſes, has always been permitted by every government in Europe.

The explanations which the underſigned have received from his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, induce them to hope that a like delay will, on no occaſion whatever, again take place.

After having mutually conſidered the note of their Excellencies the plenipotentiaries of the French government, the underſigned have to remark, that the Britiſh government, far from pretending to "exact from the French government every reſtitution which may ſuit their convenience, without being bound to make any reſtitution to France," never expreſſed any other wiſh than that of treating with the French Government on the baſis which was propoſed to them by France herſelf, as it is expreſſed in the note of Lord Lauderdale, viz. "to treat generally upon the baſis of *uti poſſidetis*, which was to be ſcrupulouſly obſerved, except in the caſe of Hanover, which was propoſed to be ceded to his Britannic Majeſty with all its dependencies."

They muſt alſo obſerve, that if it were poſſible to miſtake the reſult which would neceſſarily follow from this principle, the verbal diſcuſſions which took place on the 9th inſtant, between the French plenipotentiaries and the underſigned, leave no room for doubt, whether the propoſition thus laid down was perfectly underſtood by thoſe plenipotentiaries.

The underſigned have therefore only to repeat, that they cannot, conſiſtently with the inſtructions of their Government, do otherwiſe than inſiſt upon the previous recognition of this principle. It is on this condition alone that they are authorized to continue the negotiation.

As ſoon as this principle ſhall be agreed to, the underſigned will be ready to proceed to the diſcuſſion of the other points mentioned in the note of Lord Lauderdale.

It only remains for the underſigned to add, that if the French government expreſſes a diſpoſition to adhere to the propoſal, ſuch as his Britannic Majeſty underſtands it to have been made by them, they ſhall congratulate themſelves as on a moſt fortunate event; an event which promiſes (according to the expreſſion of Mr. Fox, quoted by their Excellencies), "a peace honorable for the two nations, and at the ſame time of a nature to inſure the future tranquillity of Europe."

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

*Copy of a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Downing-ſtreet, Auguſt 14th, 1806.*

MY LORDS,

His Majeſty's ſervants have obſerved, from the diſpatches received this day, that ſome inſinuation has been thrown out by the French government, of a diſpoſition on the part of this country to gain ſome unfair advantage by the employment of two plenipotentiaries in the preſent diſcuſſions. That government has ſince taken the obvious mode of counteracting this advantage (if any ſuch there was) by naming on their part alſo a ſecond plenipotentiary. But, the King's government is deſirous, while it adheres ſteadily to the ſubſtance of thoſe points which are thought fit to be inſiſted on for the honor and intereſt of his Majeſty's crown, to leave no pretence for cavils as to the form in which theſe diſcuſſions are carried on. The advantage which was to be looked to from the perſonal ſhare which the Earl of Yarmouth originally had in theſe tranſactions, as the bearer of the overtures made by France, has now ceaſed; and, while his Lordſhip has, on the one hand, properly recorded his deciſive teſtimony as to the reality of theſe overtures, and as to the exact terms of peace ſo offered, the French government has, on the other hand, not only refuſed to adhere to thoſe offers, but has expreſſly declared, that they never can even have entered into their thoughts. "It never could have entered into the thoughts of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to take for the baſis of the negotiation the *uti poſſidetis*."

In this ſtate of things the King's ſervants are not aware of any benefits that would be likely to reſult to his Majeſty's ſervice from impoſing on Lord Yarmouth any further duty in this reſpect; nor do they wiſh that any ſuch ground for cavil as I have before alluded to, however unfounded it would be, ſhould be left to the enemy.

They have, therefore, ſubmitted it as their humble advice to his Majeſty, that, in caſe of the continuance of the negotiations, the French miniſter ſhould be informed, that they will henceforth be conducted by the Earl of Lauderdale alone, the Earl of Yarmouth having obtained his Majeſty's gracious permiſſion to return to England; but that, his Majeſty does not, on his part, make any objection to Lord Lauderdale's treating with both the perſons who have been named by the French government for that truſt: a proof perfectly deciſive, in all its parts, that no unfair advantage, ſuch as the French govenment appears to apprehend, can have been in the King's contemplation.

(Signed) C. J. Fox.*

*Copy of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to Meſſrs. Champagny and Clarke, dated Paris, Auguſt 29th, 1806.*

The underſigned plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, being on the point of renewing with their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries the conferences of the 26th inſtant, thinks himſelf obliged to lay before their Excellencies the ſtate of the negotiation, ſuch as it ſtood after the note tranſmitted on the part of the underſigned and of the Earl of Yarmouth on the 12th inſtant. Their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries will perceive from this ſtatement, that the diſcuſſion is come to a point which will no longer permit the underſigned to continue it, unleſs by the admiſſion of the only baſis on which he is authorized to negotiate, their Excellencies

* This was Mr. Fox's laſt letter.

ſhould

ſhould afford him freſh motives to juſtify ſuch a determination.

In the the official note tranſmitted to their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries on the 12th of Auguſt, it was obſerved to them, "that the Britiſh government, far from pretending to exact from the French government, every reſtitution which may ſuit their convenience, without being bound to make any reſtitution to France, never expreſſed any other wiſh than that of treating with the French government on the baſis which was propoſed to her by France herſelf; as it is expreſſed in the note of Lord Lauderdale, viz. "to treat generally upon the baſis of *uti poſſidetis*, which was to be ſcrupulouſly obſerved, except in the caſe of Hanover, which was propoſed to be ceded to his Britannic Majeſty, with all its dependencies."

"That even if it were poſſible to miſtake the reſult which would neceſſarily follow from this principle, the verbal diſcuſſions which took place on the 9th inſtant, between the French plenipotentiaries and the underſigned, leave no room to doubt, whether the propoſition thus laid down was perfectly underſtood by thoſe plenipotentiaries.

"The underſigned have therefore only to repeat, that they cannot conſiſtently with the inſtructions of their government, do otherwiſe than inſiſt upon the previous recognition of this principle. It is on this condition alone that they are authorized to continue the negotiation"

This note remained without anſwer till the 25th of that month, when their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries informed the underſigned by a letter, that, "the plenipotentiaries of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, wiſhing to confer with his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, his Britannic Majeſty's plenipotentiary, upon the ſubject of the laſt note his Excellency addreſſed to them, requeſt his Lordſhip will call at the office of the miniſter of the interior tomorrow about three o'clock in the afternoon, where they will meet, provided the hour is convenient to his Excellency."

The underſigned forbears making any obſervations on the length of the interval which elapſed between the ſending the note of the 11th and the period when it was anſwered; as well as on the manner in which their Excellencies avoided entering into diſcuſſion in writing on the contents of that note, according to the uſage of all times, and of all countries, whenever affairs of ſuch importance are in queſtion. He confines himſelf to remark that, when, after ſo long a delay, the underſigned accepted an invitation from their Excellencies to renew the diſcuſſions, in the hope of receiving at length the deciſion of the French government on the contents of the official note of the 11th, the conference appeared to tend on the part of their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries ſolely to engage the underſigned to preſent the detailed project of a treaty

The underſigned, jointly with the Earl of Yarmouth, had already in the note of the 11th inſtant, formally declared, that, until France had adopted the baſis ſuch as the Britiſh government underſtood it to have been originally propoſed by her, he could not enter into a detailed negotiation. If indeed the underſigned could have forgot himſelf ſo far as to accede to the propoſition made at the laſt conference by their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, it would not only have been neceſſary for that purpoſe, that he ſhould have abandoned the only conditions which his inſtructions authorized him to admit, as the baſis of the negotiation, but moreover that he ſhould expoſe himſelf to a manifeſt contradiction, in preſenting at firſt an entire project of a treaty, the details of which were to reſult from the negotiation itſelf; a negotiation which the underſigned had declared that he could not enter upon till after a previous acknowledgement of the baſis in queſtion.

In this ſtate of things the underſigned, after having attended, conformably to the deſire of their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, at the conferences which they propoſed to him; after having maturely reflected on all the communications which he has received from their Excellencies, and thus fully convinced himſelf, that the preſent views of the French governmont are far different from thoſe which his Britannic Majeſty had a right to expect from them; in a word, that the continuance of the preſent negotiation can henceforth have no other effect than that of keeping up, in both nations, a hope which cannot be realized, the underſigned thinks it his duty formally to declare to their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, the reſolution which he has taken, in conformity to the inſtructions of his ſovereign, to put an end to his miſſion. The admiſſion, in writing, of the baſis ſo often brought forward by the underſigned, can alone occaſion a change in his determination.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

*Extract from a diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, Auguſt 30th, 1806.—Received September 3d.*

SIR,

When I reflect on the contents of the diſpatch I had the honor of making up for you yeſterday, I cannot help anticipating the ſurprize with which you muſt receive the intelligence, that I am now under an engagement to renew the conference with the plenipotentiaries of France, on Thurſday the 4th of September.

On going yeſterday, at three o'clock, to the office of the miniſter of the interior, I confeſs I did not foreſee the poſſibility of any thing occurring that could prevent my executing the reſolution I had formed, of demanding

paſſports this morning, and of returning immediately to England. I truſt I need ſcarcely aſſure you, that I have as ſtrong an impreſſion as any man can have, of the bad conſequences that may attend exhibiting any thing which looks like verſatility of conduct; and yet under the circumſtances in which I found myſelf placed, I am ſatisfied I had no choice, and that I could not refuſe, with propriety, the ſolicitations of the French plenipotentiaries to renew the conference.

At the commencement of our interview, I perceived a diſpoſition to greater cordiality than I had hitherto experienced. To M. de Champagny's inquiry, whether they had been fortunate enough, by what they had ſaid, to induce me to deliver the project of a treaty, I anſwered, by recalling to his recollection, the reaſons I had formerly ſtated for declining ſuch a proceeding till the baſis that had originally been propoſed was again formerly recognized; and I informed him, that, in order to give them an accurate view of my conception of the ſubject, I had prepared a note which I wiſhed to ſubmit to them, delivering to them the note, a copy of which I had the honor of incloſing in my dispatch of Auguſt 29th.

After reading this note, and obſerving in general that they did not know whether, if we ſhould come to a particular explanation, we might not arrive at a concluſion coincident in its effect with the object I had in view, when I inſiſted on the general principle, they entered into a detail with reſpect to the neceſſity of ſome immediate determination on the ſubject of Hanover, and afterwards ſtated their views as to the French poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, the Dutch Colonies, St. Lucie, and Tobago; on all of which, they talked in a ſtyle ſo perfectly different from any thing I had before heard, that I ſhould not be more ſurprized if, at our next conference, they were to give them up, than I was at the change of tone manifeſted on this occaſion.

A great deal more paſſed in the way of general converſation; all of which tended to ſhew me, that, although they were ſtill at a wide diſtance from ſuch terms as I could accede to, they had wonderfully relaxed from the tone they had antecedently aſſumed.

M. de Champagny then invited me to name a day for reſuming our conference. To this, I decidedly objected, admitting at the ſame time, that they had made conceſſions in the courſe of our diſcuſſion; but adding, that they were ſtill ſo far from agreeing to admit what the Engliſh government uniformly conceived the original propoſition to have conveyed, that I could not yet indulge any hopes of our coming to an agreement, and ſhould therefore feel it neceſſary to terminate my miſſion.

M. de Champagny aſked me with ſome warmth, whether I wiſhed for peace on the terms which I myſelf had ſtated? whether I thought myſelf authorized, after the conceſſions they had juſt made, to refuſe them time to conſider how much further they might go; and whether I might not reaſonably entertain hopes that, with a little time, the differences which appeared now to ſeparate us might vaniſh?

On receiving ſuch a remonſtrance, I thought it impoſſible not to agree to a renewal of the conference: and after ſome converſation, Thurſday was fixed for the day of our meeting.

*Extract from a diſpatch from Earl Spencer to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Downing-ſtreet, September 4th*, 1806.

My Lord,

I am commanded by his Majeſty to inform your Lordſhip that he is pleaſed to approve entirely the conduct you have held in the circumſtances detailed in your laſt diſpatches, and to expreſs his Majeſty's ſatisfaction in the good effect which appears to have reſulted from it.

It is proper, however, to remark, that as the French plenipotentiaries have not bound themſelves as yet by any written note, nor have even in converſation agreed to replace the negotiation on its true baſis; the preſent appearences of greater facility on their part, may probably ariſe only from their deſire of keeping your Lordſhip at Paris till the anſwer from Peterſburg ſhall be received; an object which your Lordſhip's laſt note had ſhewn them they could no longer accompliſh without ſome departure from the ground on which they have hitherto ſtood.

If the Ruſſian treaty ſhall not be ratified, his Majeſty is then (as I have already obſerved to your Lordſhip) replaced with reſpect to the Emperor of Ruſſia in the ſame ſituation as before the ſignature of M. d'Oubril's treaty; but with the additional tye, which the two courts would in that caſe feel from the freſh proofs each will have given to the other of a ſteady adherence to the ſyſtem of alliance; and it will then be neceſſary that our peace ſhall be ſo far made dependent on that of Ruſſia as is pointed out in the inſtructions originally given to Lord Yarmouth.

Since the above was written, we have received the important intelligence contained in the indorſed papers,* copies of which I have thought it neceſſary to forward to you without a moment's delay for your information; the caſe is already provided for in this diſpatch, and in the preſent ſtate of our information on the ſubject, I have nothing to add to what is above ſtated. A few days will now probably put us in poſſeſſion of the further views and intentions of Ruſſia, to which reference might of courſe be had in every ſucceeding ſtage of the negotiation; and as I ſhall loſe no time in tranſmitting to your Lordſhip ſuch freſh inſtructions as thoſe may give riſe to, ſo we ſhall be anxious to hear as ſoon as poſſible from you what effect this event may

* Intelligence of the refuſal of the Emperor of Ruſſia to ratify M. d'Oubril's treaty.

produce

produce on the diſpoſition of the French government.

*Extract from a diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, September 4th, 1806.—Received September 7th.*

SIR,

In my laſt diſpatch I informed you that in conſequence of the ſolicitations of the plenipotentiaries of France, urged in the manner I there ſtated to you, I had conſented to a renewal of the conference this day at three o'clock.

About half paſt two I received from M. Talleyrand a note, a copy of which, (marked A.) as well as of my anſwer, (marked B.) I now incloſe.

On going to M. Talleyrand's office, I found him juſt returned from St. Cloud. He began by informing me that till yeſterday they had received no certain information from Peterſburg; but that the courier who arrived laſt night, had brought intelligence that the emperor had poſitively refuſed to ratify the treaty. He ſtated that he had the emperor's orders to ſay that this change of circumſtances would certainly induce him to make Peace with England on more favourable terms than he would otherwiſe have at preſent conſented to; and further to declare, that as he would find it neceſſary to give to his plenipotentiaries new inſtructions, ſo he thought it proper to communicate this to me, that I might write to my court to receive alſo ſuch further inſtructions as they might think proper to give.

In anſwer to a queſtion which I aſked, whether there was any reaſon to expect the arrival of any miniſter to renew the negotiation on the part of Ruſſia, he ſaid that no information on that ſubject had been received. On taking leave I aſſured M. Talleyrand that I ſhould report to you the apparent openneſs with which the communication had been made, and that I ſhould diſpatch a courier this evening with the information.

*Extract from a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Windham to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Downing-ſtreet, September 10th, 1806.*

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's diſpatch of September 4th has not failed to engage his Majeſty's moſt ſerious attention. The language held by M. Talleyrand appears directed to the obect of engaging his Majeſty in a ſeparate negotiation, to the excluſion of Ruſſia; but the intereſts both of this country and of Europe have always been conſidered here as eſſentially connected with the maintenance of the ſtricteſt union of councils and meaſures between his Majeſty and the emperor of Ruſſia. It was with deep regret that his Majeſty ſaw the apparent violation of this principle in the ſeparate treaty ſigned by M. d'Oubril; and he cannot but conſider the ſteady and upright conduct of the emperor of Ruſſia on that trying occaſion, as impoſing on his Majeſty a freſh obligation not to ſeparate his intereſts from thoſe of ſo honorable and faithful an ally.

Your Lordſhip muſt therefore in the firſt place repreſent to the French government, that the refuſal to ratify M. d'Oubril's treaty, has replaced the two courts in their former ſtate of cloſe and intimate alliance; and that any attempt on the part of France to ſeparate them, muſt henceforth be conſidered as hopeleſs. She can now form no expectation that ſhe can conclude peace with either of them, until the negotiation with the other ſhall be brought to the ſame concluſion.

In reverting to this reſolution, his Majeſty does not, however, deſire to carry the operation of this principle at all farther than before. He has no objection to its being underſtood as was expreſſed to Lord Yarmouth in Mr. Fox's letter of the 26th of June, that the two courts ſhall treat ſeparately in form, but in ſubſtance in concert with each other. In this mode of treating, the ſeparate intereſts of Great Britain and France may as before be ſeparately diſcuſſed between them. But his Majeſty is determined, as is expreſſed in the ſame diſpatch, that he will not come to any final agreement without the conſent of Ruſſia: and that any arrangement of the points depending between him and France is to be conſidered as proviſional, and ſubject to the caſe of a like arrangement to be made by his ally.

With reſpect to the ſeparate intereſts of Great Britain, his Majeſty adheres to the baſis originally propoſed to him by France, and on which your Lordſhip has ſo often had occaſion to inſiſt, that of the *uti poſſidetis* for the two powers and their allies in all parts of the world, with the ſingle exception of the reſtitution of Hanover, as having been originally attacked on grounds which cannot be defended.

This is the offer of France as originally made to his Majeſty; it is the demand on which his Majeſty ſtill thought fit to inſiſt, when apparently abandoned by Ruſſia; and his Majeſty has no deſire of encreaſing it under circumſtances, which, according to the avowel of France herſelf, entitled his Majeſty to expect more favorable conditions than France has lately been inclined to accede to. The *uti poſſidetis* thus deſcribed, muſt however now of neceſſity include the kingdom of Sicily.

Every endeavour was made in the outſet of the negotiation to obtain the reſtitution of Naples to his Sicilian Majeſty; and the grounds on which it was thought fit finally to deſiſt from that claim on the part of his Majeſty are detailed in the correſpondence of this office with Lord Yarmouth and your Lordſhip.

But the caſe of Sicily was always deemed to be widely different from that of Naples. Our actual occupation of that iſland brings it fully within the benefit of the *uti poſſidetis*. And recent events have ſhewn how very diſ-

tant

ſtant are the hopes of conqueſt in that quarter, which were ſo much relied upon in one of the notes preſented to your Lordſhip by the French plenipotentiaries.

Lord Yarmouth had been uniformly inſtructed to inſiſt on this demand as a *ſine quâ non* condition of all arrangements for peace. On the refuſal of France to accede to this claim, his Lordſhip had actually, in purſuance of thoſe inſtructions, demanded his paſſports, and it was not in the ſmalleſt degree departed from or relaxed until a deſire was expreſſed to him by M. d'Oubril, that this government would liſten to propoſals for an equivalent to be given for Sicily. In compliance with the ſuppoſed wiſhes of his ally, and on that ground alone, his Majeſty conſented to entertain the conſideration of ſuch an equivalent, but none has ever been ſuggeſted that appeared at all likely to meet the juſt expectations which his Sicilian Majeſty would have been entitled to form on that head. And his Majeſty has now the ſatisfaction of learning, that the ſentiments of his ally have in fact never been different from his own on this point; and that the preſervation of Sicily is conſidered in Ruſſia, as well as in England, as a juſt condition of any peace with France. On both theſe grounds, therefore, both on the principle adopted for his own negotiation, and on the ground of his determination not to ſeparate himſelf from Ruſſia, his Majeſty thinks it abſolutely neceſſary to maintain this point with the ſame firmneſs which he had originally manifeſted reſpecting it.

*Copy of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, Sept.* 18, 1806. —*Received Sept.* 22.

My Lord,

On Monday, about five o'clock, M. Talleyrand called, and though I was very ill at the time, I reſolved to admit him. He ſat upwards of half an hour. The outline of his converſation conſiſted in his expreſſing a deſire to have a full communication with me, in his aſſuring me that if the difficulties, in reſpect of form, could be got over, he did not think the objections to the terms would be material, and that, where peace was ſeriouſly in view, as it was with them, it figured as an object of ſuch importance asto give a diſpoſition to accommodate about conditions: in a word, that he had little doubt that he and I would arrange the buſineſs.

On my part, I ſtated, that I was afraid he proceeded on the ſuppoſition that I might give way in ſome of the points in queſtion, which I thought it fair to aſſure him at once was impoſſible. I ſtated to him generally the demands I was to make on the part of England, which would no way vary from the terms we had originally underſtood to have been propoſed; and that he muſt expect I would be as poſitive in relation to the conditions for Ruſſia, with which he was acquainted, as I ſhould be with reſpect to any point more peculiarly of Britiſh intereſt. I then thought it right to introduce the ſubject of my having no powers from Ruſſia, obſerving that, although there might be ſome irregularity in this mode of proceeding, yet that, under all the circumſtances of the preſent caſe, it ſeemed unavoidable, becauſe the principle and feelings of his Majeſty would never permit him to think of treating, but in ſuch a manner as might inſure to the court of Peterſburgh an honourable peace, at the moment that peace ſhould be concluded between England and France; and that unleſs I could be allowed to ſtate the objects of Ruſſia, this could be hardly effected.

He aſſured me that they would wave all objections with regard to form, and that they would be perfectly ready to hear me on the ſubject of a treaty of peace with Ruſſia; his objection to my propoſal being founded, not on the circumſtance of my wanting powers from Ruſſia, but on the very unuſual propoſal of concluding a treaty, which, when ſigned, was only to take place in a certain event. I mentioned to him that the ſame thing had been done at Paris in 1782, when Mr. Oſwald concluded a treaty of peace with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adam.

During the whole of this converſation, I had gone even out of my way to repeat to him the neceſſity of his laying his account with my adhering rigidly to the terms I had detailed; and yet he left me with ſuch expreſſions as could not fail to create a belief, that he intended to accede to my propoſitions.

(Signed) Lauderdale.

*Copy of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, September* 13*th*, 1806.

The underſigned, plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, loſt no time in tranſmitting to his court the communication which his Excellency the Miniſter for foreign Affairs made to him on Thurſday the 4th inſtant; and he now haſtens to reply to that communication, by informing his Excellency of the line of conduct his Majeſty has thought proper to direct him to purſue under the preſent circumſtances.

His Britannic Majeſty ever anxious to maintain the intimate connection and alliance which ſubſiſt between his Majeſty and the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, naturally finds in the recent conduct of his illuſtrious ally, and in the proofs which he has lately afforded of the intereſt which he takes in the welfare of Great Britain and in the general happineſs of Europe, additional motives not to ſeparate, in any caſe, his intereſts from thoſe of the court of St. Peterſburgh.

It is not, however, the intention of his Majeſty to carry this principle further than the Earl of Yarmouth was inſtructed to carry it by Mr. Fox, in his Lordſhip's communications with the French government. There is nothing to prevent the intereſts of Great Britain and of France from being treated ſeparately

rately: only his Majeſty does not authoriſe the underſigned to ſign any treaty except proviſionally: ſuch treaty not to have its full effect until peace ſhall have been concluded between that faithful ally of Great Britain and France. It is upon theſe conditions alone that the underſigned is at preſent authoriſed to negotiate.

The underſigned has orders to add, that his Britannic Majeſty, fully acquainted with the deſire entertained by the court of St. Peterſburgh for peace upon conditions reciprocally honourable and advantageous, and at the ſame time compatible with the intereſts of Europe, has authoriſed him to impart to the French plenipotentiaries the conditions upon which Ruſſia (according to the full and perfect knowledge his Britannic Majeſty has of the intentions of that court) would be willing to negotiate with the French government; to reduce them into the form of a treaty in the event of their being agreed to on both ſides; and to inſert an article in the proviſional treaty between Great Britain and France, by which his Britannic Majeſty ſhould engage to employ his mediation, for the purpoſe of obtaining the acceſſion of his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias to the ſaid treaty.

The underſigned is aware that he ought to make the official communication of the conditions to the French Plenipotentiaries: in the mean time, and for the ſatisfaction of his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, he has no difficulty in telling him that they will be in ſubſtance the ſame as thoſe which have already been communicated to his Excellency by his Excellency Baron de Budberg.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

*Copy of a diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 19th, 1806.—Received September 22d.*

MY LORD,

At one o'clock this day, Monſieur Talleyrand called on me according to the appointment which I announced to your Lordſhip in my laſt diſpatch. I immediately perceived, that his plan was to exhibit extreme civility, which no one knows better how to execute.

After ſome time ſpent in compliments, and in condolence on the great loſs the world had ſuſtained, he told me, that as I had inſiſted on an anſwer in writing, one was prepared, which contained a declaration conſonant to what he ſuppoſed me to wiſh on the two moſt material points. Firſt, that the Emperor was willing to admit of an article being introduced to anſwer the objects I had in view in relation to Ruſſia, and to inſtruct his plenipotentiaries to hear me with reſpect to the intereſts of that power. Secondly, that France would be ready to make great conceſſions for the purpoſe of obtaining peace.

After ſome converſation, all tending to impreſs me with the idea that peace was their main object, and that they were even ready to make any ſacrifice to ſecure it, he produced the paper to which he had alluded (marked A.); and which I had at firſt underſtood he meant to tranſmit to me when he ſhould go home.

Before he opened it, he looked at me, and ſaid, that there was a mixture in it of what perhaps I ſhould not like, but that I muſt take the evil with the good. He begged that I would allow him to read it through without interrupting him. When he had finiſhed, I ſaid that I ſhould of courſe ſend ſuch an anſwer as I thought becoming and proper. I told him, and I truſt, with perfect temper and ſeeming indifference, that the moſt important thing for me to know, was, whether theſe conceſſions would be to the extent of allowing us to retain what they had originally propoſed? He anſwered, that the Emperor would leave every thing open to the plenipotentiaries.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

*Copy of a note delivered by M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Paris, September 18th, 1806.*

The underſigned, the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, has laid before his Majeſty the Emperor, King of Italy, the note which his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majeſty, did him the honour to addreſs to him on the 13th of this month.

His Majeſty the Emperor and King ſees with regret that the negotiation ſeems to take every day a retrograde courſe, and he is at a loſs to diſcover what point the Engliſh government wiſh to attain.

In the firſt inſtance, obſolete forms were brought forward and urged for our acceptance, the text and the ſubſtance of which had never been admitted, nor even diſcuſſed, by the French government; and when this difficulty appeared to be removed, and the French plenipotentiaries held out a proſpect of ſacrifices which proved more and more the deſire of their government for peace, points antecedent to the negotiation were recurred to, and a queſtion was ſtarted again which had been three times decided; Firſt, by the powers given to M. d'Oubril, with which his Britannic Majeſty's plenipotentiaries were acquainted, afterwards by the powers given to the Earl of Yarmouth, and laſtly, for the third time, by thoſe of the Earl of Lauderdale. One might have ſuppoſed that a diſcuſſion, terminated before the firſt conference of the reſpective negotiators, and decided even by the very fact of their negotiation, would not again be brought forward.

His Majeſty the Emperor wiſhing however to give a freſh proof of his uniform deſire for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, adheres to the following propoſal: that the negotiations between France and England ſhall continue; that the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain ſhall be at liberty

liberty to introduce into the treaty, either as a public or a ſecret article, or in any other form which would anſwer the ſame end, whatever he may conceive would tend to reconcile the exiſting differences between France and Ruſſia, and would procure for the latter a participation in the benefits of peace, it being well underſtood, that no propoſals ſhall be admitted except ſuch as are reſpectively honourable, and are not injurious to the real power and the dignity of the two empires; and that we ſhall not ſee again brought forward the extraordinary propoſals which M. de Novoſiltzoff was charged to make on the part of Ruſſia, and which having marked the origin of a coalition conquered and deſtroyed in its birth, ought equally to be forgotten with the coalition itſelf. There are propoſals which, being only the reſult of blind confidence, and of a ſpecies of infatuation, and being founded neither on the real force of the parties, nor on their geographical ſituation, are deprived of a pacific character, and carry with them their own condemnation.

France ought neither to abandon the intereſts of the Ottoman empire, nor a poſition which enables her to ſuſtain that empire againſt the aggreſſions with which ſhe is openly menaced by Ruſſia; but as all the objects deſtined to enter into the arrangements of the treaty muſt be reſerved for diſcuſſion, the underſigned will not ſeek to anticipate the reſult which it may produce.

If, after the changes which have taken place in the cabinet of his Britannic Majeſty, peace is ſtill wiſhed for in England, peace may be made, and that without delay. The Emperor will not heſitate to make ſome ſacrifices in order to accelerate it, and to render it durable; but if the diſpoſitions for peace ſhould have changed in London, if the wiſe and liberal views manifeſted in the firſt communications which took place with the illuſtrious miniſter, whom both nations lament, ſhould no longer prevail, a vague diſcuſſion, immoderate pretenſions, and ambiguous propoſals, wide of that tone of frankneſs and dignity neceſſary to conduce to a real reconciliation, would only have the effect of producing more irritation, and would be unworthy of both nations. France does not pretend to dictate either to Ruſſia or to England, but ſhe will be dictated to by neither of theſe powers. Let the conditions be equal, juſt, and moderate, and the peace is concluded; but if an imperious and exaggerating diſpoſition is evinced, if pre-eminence is affected, if, in a word, it is meant to dictate peace, the Emperor and the French people will not even notice theſe propoſals. Confiding in themſelves, they will ſay as a nation of antiquity anſwered its enemies, "*you demand our arms, come and take them*"

*Copy of a Note from Lord Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, Sep. 19th, 1806.*

The underſigned, Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, in anſwering the official note of his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, dated the 18th inſtant, which has been received to-day, begins by remarking, that he purpoſely abſtains as much as poſſible from all obſervation upon thoſe points contained in it, which are foreign to the immediate object in queſtion. By theſe means, he will avoid diſcuſſions of a nature to lead him to forget that tone of moderation which it is his duty to obſerve in the whole courſe of his miniſtry. He will thus maintain the line of conduct which is conformable to that love of peace, which characterizes all the proceedings of the King his maſter.

When the underſigned reflects that he came to Paris, authorized to conclude peace upon terms underſtood to have been propoſed by France: that notwithſtanding the refuſal of his Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias to ratify the treaty ſigned by M. d'Oubril, and the ſplendid ſucceſſes obtained by his Majeſty's arms in Spaniſh America, he was authorized to give aſſurances that the demands of his court in its own favour. would not in conſequence of theſe ſucceſſes be materially increaſed; the underſigned had reaſon to be ſurpriſed at finding his government charged with manifeſting an "imperious and exaggerating diſpoſition." He is not leſs aſtoniſhed, that his Excellency, in replying to a note in which Lord Lauderdale had the honour of explaining diſtinctly to him, that the conditions pointed out by his Excellency Baron de Budberg, were in ſubſtance what would be inſiſted upon by Great Britain in favour of Ruſſia, ſhould have thought it neceſſary to reprobate ſo ſtrongly conditions propoſed by M. de Novoſiltzoff under totally different circumſtances, and of the nature of which, the underſigned is entirely ignorant.

Nevertheleſs, after the explanations given by the underſigned to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, and the declaration made by him to his Excellency, that the underſigned is not authorized to negotiate otherwiſe than ſo as to enſure the concluſion of a peace with Great Britain and with Ruſſia at the ſame moment; and, after having received, in the official note of yeſterday's date, aſſurances that the French government does not refuſe the admiſſion of an article, the deſign of which ſhall be to provide for this indiſpenſable object, the underſigned will make no difficulty in reſuming the conferences with their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries, as ſoon as their Excellencies ſhall be duly authorized for this purpoſe.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

*Extract of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 26th, 1806.—Received September 28.*

Nothing material happened after the conference with M. Talleyrand, which I detailed in my diſpatch of the 19th inſtant, till the 22d, when I received from him a communication,

munication, informing me that the Emperor having thought General Clarke's ſervices near his perſon neceſſary in a journey he was about to undertoke immediately, M. de Champagny would be inſtructed to conduct ſingly on the part of France the buſineſs of the negotiation in future.

This communication was made in a letter (marked A.) together with a copy of my anſwer (marked B.)

On the 23rd, being anxious that the negotiation ſhould proceed as ſoon as poſſible, I took the opportunity of M. de Champagny's ſending to enquire after my health, to urge him, in writing, to renew the conferences without farther loſs of time. Your Lordſhip will find a copy of my letter (marked C.) together with his anſwer (marked D.) encloſed.

On the 24th I received from M. Talleyrand an anſwer to the demand I had made for an explanation on the ſubject of paſſports, in my letter of the 22d. This communication (marked E.) I think it proper alſo to tranſmit to your Lordſhip.

On the 25th at one o'clock, M. de Champagny called on me, as had been previouſly agreed, for the purpoſe of renewing the conferences.

After the uſual interchange of civilities, he proceeded to ſay, that, to ſecure peace, the Emperor had determined to make great ſacrifices.

1st, *That Hanover with its dependencies ſhould be reſtored to his Majeſty.*

2d, *That the poſſeſſion of Malta ſhould be confirmed to Great Britain.*

3d, *That France would interfere with Holland to confirm to his Majeſty the abſolute poſſeſſion of the Cape.*

4th, *That the Emperor would confirm to his Majeſty the poſſeſſion of Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahee, and the other dependant comptoirs.*

5th, *That as Tobago was originally ſettled by the Engliſh, it was meant alſo to give that iſland to the Crown of Great Britain.*

To all this he added, that what he had now ſaid proceeded on the ſuppoſition, that Sicily was to be ceded, and that the French government propoſed that his Sicilian Majeſty ſhould have as indemnity, not only the Balearic Iſlands, but ſhould alſo receive an annuity from the court of Spain to enable him to ſupport his dignity.

I here interrupted him, expreſſing my ſurpriſe after the full explanation I had with M. Talleyrand on that very point, that the poſſibility of our giving up Sicily ſhould be mentioned again; that the guarantee of the king of the Two Sicilies was as much an object with England as M. Talleyrand knew it to be with Ruſſia: and that I was happy to take the opportunity of ſtating to him fairly, that I felt myſelf bound to conſider the obtaining for Ruſſia the arrangement which ſhe deſired, as an object more intereſting, if poſſible, to England than thoſe points which be conſidered as peculiarly connected with her own intereſts.

He informed me, that there was no clauſe in his inſtructions empowering him to hear me on the part of Ruſſia; but that he had ſeen M. Talleyrand's note to me, and, being ſatisfied that this was an accidental omiſſion, which would be forthwith remedied, he had no objection to proceed, as if ſuch a clauſe had been inſerted.

It was agreed that I ſhould go to him today at two o'clock to renew the conference.

*Copy of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 26th, 1806.—Received September 28th.*

My Lord,

In conformity with my engagement made yeſterday, which I had the honor of mentioning, to your Lordſhip in my former diſpatch of this date, I waited on Mr. Champagny this afternoon at two o'clock.

He informed me that the accidental omiſſion in his inſtructions had been remedied, and that he had now powers to talk with me on the intereſts of Ruſſia, with a view to arrange the conditions on which France would make peace with that country: but he, at the ſame time, propoſed, that we ſhould, in the firſt inſtance, talk over the terms of peace between France and England.

I obſerved, that as the greateſt difficulties in our laſt conference ſeemed to ariſe from the conditions I had propoſed as neceſſary to be granted to Ruſſia; and as England was reſolved not to make peace without obtaining for Ruſſia all the objects on which ſhe inſiſted, I thought the more natural order would be, to reſume our converſation on theſe laſt topics.

A long diſcuſſion accordingly enſued, which ended in his informing me that, on the ſubject of conceſſion to Ruſſia, he was authoriſed to communicate to me, that the Government of France was willing, in addition to the treaty made by M. d'Oubril, to cede to that power the full ſovereignty of the iſland of Corfu; but that he had no authority to go any farther

I then informed him that I was ſorry to learn that the negotiation was at an end; for that my inſtructions were preciſe, and that I ſhould feel it my duty, the moment I left him, to ſtate to M. Talleyrand, that all hopes having vaniſhed of bringing the negotiation to a favourable iſſue, I had only now to requeſt paſſports for my return to England.

After ſtrong expreſſions of mutual regard, he attended me to the outer room, where he again propoſed a renewal of our conferences, in caſe his government ſhould give him new inſtructions.

My anſwer was, that I had no choice in immediately applying for paſſports; but that, as long as I remained in this country, I never would refuſe to ſee him; and that if, before my departure, he ſhould come with powers to grant all the objects on which I had explained myſelf, I ſhould feel the greateſt ſatisfaction, though, at that moment, I thought any appointment perfectly unneceſſary.

*Copy of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, Sept. 26, 1806.*

Sir,

I loſe not a moment in acquainting your Excellency that the reſult of the conference which

which I have had to day with his Excellency M. De Champagny, unfortunately leaves me no hope of being able to bring the negotiation, on the part of Great Britain and of Ruſſia, to a favorable iſſue.

In this ſtate of things, and according to my inſtructions, no part remains for me to take but to addreſs myſelf to your Excellency for paſſports, for my return into the preſence of my Sovereign.

*Copy of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Mentz, October 1ſt, 1806.*

His Majeſty, after having, from a deſire of peace, liſtened to every propoſition which could have rendered it durable and of reciprocal advantage to the two contracting powers, and to their allies, will ſee with pain the rupture of a negotiation, to which his own diſpoſition had led him to hope a more favorable concluſion. If the Engliſh Cabinet is reſolved to forego the proſpect of a peace, and if his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter plenipotentiary muſt depart from France, his Majeſty ſtill flatters himſelf that the Engliſh Cabinet and Lord Lauderdale will, when they ſhall meaſure the extent of the ſacrifices which he was diſpoſed to make, in order to facilitate the return of a ſincere reconciliation, be convinced that his Majeſty, in order to promote the happineſs of the world, would not heſitate betwen any advantages in compariſon with thoſe to be expected from peace; and that the deſire to inſure its benefits to his people could alone have determined his paternal heart to make ſacrifices not only of ſelf-love but of power, more conſiderable than even the opinion of the Engliſh nation could have pointed out in the midſt of a war, in which he had obtained conſtant advantages without any mixture of reverſe. If, however, it is the deſtiny of the Emperor and of the French nation ſtil to live in the midſt of the wars and tumults, which the policy and influence of England have raiſed, his Majeſty having done every thing to put a ſtop to the calamities of war, finding himſelf deceived in his deareſt hopes, relies on the juſtice of his cauſe, on the courage, the affection, the power of his people. At the ſame time calling to mind the diſpoſitions which he has ever expreſſed throughout the negotiation, his Majeſty cannot but ſee with regret, that England, who might have ſtrengthened and confirmed her vaſt power by the bleſſings of peace, the want of which is felt by the preſent generation, and by the Engliſh people as well as all others, willingly ſuffers the moſt favorable opportunity of concluding it to paſs by: the event will diſcloſe whether a new coalition will be more diſadvantageous to France than thoſe which have preceded it. The event will alſo diſcloſe whether thoſe who complain of the grandeur and ambition of France ſhould not impute to their own hatred and injuſtice this very grandeur and ambition of which they accuſe her. The power of France has only been increaſed by the reiterated efforts to oppreſs her. Nevertheleſs whatever inferences for the future may be drawn from the examples of the paſt, his Majeſty will be ready, ſhould the negotiations with England be broken off, to renew them in the midſt of any events. He will be ready to replace them on the baſis laid in concert with the illuſtrious Miniſter whom England has loſt, who, having nothing to add to his glory except the reconciliation of the two nations, had conceived the hope of accompliſhing it, but was ſnatched from the world in the midſt of his work.

The underſigned has the honor to inform his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, that M. De Champagny has been authoriſed to deliver to him the paſſports which he has demanded.

*Copy of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, October 6th, 1806.*

The underſigned learning that his Excellency M. De Champagny is authorized to grant him the paſſports which he has demanded, and which he is on the point of receiving, cannot refrain from obſerving to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, in anſwer to his note, that he has ſome difficulty in imagining from what circumſtances his Excellency has been able to infer, "that the Britiſh government have reſolved to forego the proſpect of peace."

The underſigned was ſent to France to negotiate peace, at a time when the illuſtrious Miniſter, to whom his Excellency has paid ſo juſt a tribute of praiſe, preſided over the department for foreign affairs. This great man then acted under the full conviction, that he had received from France an offer of peace on the baſis of *uti poſſidetis*, with the ſole exception of Hanover and of its dependencies in favor of his Britannic Majeſty. And, notwithſtanding the ſucceſs of the arms of his Britannic Majeſty, as well in Italy as on the continent of South America; and the refuſal of his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias to ratify that treaty, which in the eyes of the French government was equivalent to the moſt ſplendid victory; not one new propoſition has been advanced on the part of his Majeſty, incompatible with the principle which was at firſt propoſed by the French government, through the channel of the Earl of Yarmouth, as the baſis of a negotiation. It is not, ſurely, from ſuch conduct that the inference can be drawn, "that the Britiſh government have reſolved to forego the proſpect of a peace."

Are the conditions which the underſigned was ordered to propoſe as the baſis of a peace between his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias and the French government more of a nature to have given riſe to this ſuſpicion? Quite the reverſe. If a ſolid and durable peace was the object of the the two powers, theſe were ſuch conditions as juſtice and expediency demanded:—*Juſtice*; becauſe certainly nothing could be more equitable than to grant to his Sicilian Majeſty and to the King of Sardinia a compenſation for their immenſe loſſes on the Continent:—*Expediency*; becauſe, in order to inſure the duration of peace, ſuch an arrangement of boundaries as may prevent diſputes muſt always be preferable

ble to that which furniſhes to one of the parties the means and the advantages of attack. It was on this principle that the propoſed evacuation of Dalmatia and Albania by the French troops naturally ſuggeſted itſelf.

If, therefore, the underſigned has received orders to demand his paſſports, and to depart from France, it is certainly not becauſe his ſovereign wiſhes to renounce peace, but becauſe his Majeſty finds himſelf *obliged to do ſo*; the French government not having conſented to all the conditions which were compriſed in the propoſals originally made by them to his Britannic Majeſty; and having moreover rejected as the baſis for the treaty with Ruſſia the juſt and reaſonable conditions which the underſigned was authoriſed to propoſe.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

---

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the laſt twelve months at Carliſle.

| | Thermometer. | | | Barometer. | | | Rain. | Days of Rain, Snow, &c | Wind. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High. | Low. | Mean. | High. Inches. | Low. Inches. | Mean. Inches. | Inches. | | W. S.W S. & S. E | E. N.E N. & N. W. |
| January | 50 | 25 | 37,70 | 29,93 | 28,20 | 29,343 | 3,26 | 23 | 17 | 14 |
| February | 51 | 17 | 38,37 | 30,26 | 29,11 | 29,679 | 2,10 | 21 | 24 | 4 |
| March | 52 | 21 | 40,70 | 30,43 | 29,06 | 29,750 | ,77 | 12 | 8 | 23 |
| April | 64 | 32 | 45,70 | 30,49 | 29,39 | 30,123 | ,89 | 13 | 9 | 21 |
| May | 72 | 40 | 53,40 | 30,48 | 29,03 | 29,990 | 1,47 | 10 | 11 | 20 |
| June | 71 | 43 | 56,90 | 30,48 | 29,18 | 30,064 | 1,26 | 12 | 15 | 15 |
| July | 70 | 52 | 59,50 | 30,16 | 29,42 | 29,772 | 3,21 | 19 | 15 | 16 |
| Auguſt | 75 | 48 | 59,38 | 30,10 | 29,10 | 29,753 | 5,57 | 23 | 22 | 9 |
| September | 67 | 40 | 55,40 | 30,27 | 29,54 | 29,952 | 3,50 | 19 | 21 | 9 |
| October | 62 | 26 | 51,03 | 30,31 | 28,82 | 29,855 | 1,25 | 14 | 20 | 11 |
| November | 56 | 34 | 45,70 | 30,25 | 28,78 | 29,590 | 5,32 | 25 | 21 | 9 |
| December | 54 | 26 | 43,50 | 30,48 | 28,48 | 29,377 | 2,94 | 28 | 27 | 4 |
| | Annual Mean. | | 48,944 | Annual Mean. | | 29,7706 | 31,54 Total. | 219 Tot. | 210 Tot | 156 Tot. |

*General Remarks on the Weather, and other Meteorological Phenomena obſerved at Carliſle during the Year* 1806.

The New Year began with very ſtormy weather, which prevailed during the greateſt part of *January*. The 6th, 7th, 10th, and 22d, were moſt diſtinguiſhed in this reſpect, when the wind blew violent hurricanes accompanied with heavy falls of hail, rain, ſnow, and ſleet. Although we had very little froſt this month, yet the air was cold, owing to the great quantity of ſnow which covered the mountains in this neighbourhood. Mean mid-day temperature 39·6.

*February* was froſty, with light ſhowers of ſnow, till the 5th; when the air became extremely humid, and open weather continued throughout the remainder of the month. On the 26th, 27th and 28th, the wind blew in dreadful guſts from the N.W. accompanied with hail, rain, ſnow and ſleet. Aurora borealis on the 6th. denſe and inactive. On the 7th the heavens were illuminated with an Aurora which was ſingularly brilliant, the former part of the evening had been cloudy with light rain: about half paſt 9 o'clock the ſky became clear, when ſuddenly the whole hemiſphere was overſpread with denſe bodies of light, and active ſtreamers; which, for their brightneſs and the grand intermixture of priſmatic colours they exhibited, ſurpaſſed all deſcription; the beams in approaching the zenith made a whirling motion in concentric circles to the point of convergence. This ſublime diſplay of celeſtial ſplendour continued about 45 minutes. And on the 17th a broad luminous arch, which extended acroſs the heavens S.W. and N.E. the S.W. end of which was remarkably bright: this phenomenon ſoon diſappeared. Mean mid-day temperature 41·3.

*March* commenced with very mild and pleaſant weather, which continued till the 9th; this was ſucceeded by ten days of ſevere froſt and ſome heavy falls of ſnow (at this period ſnow lay very deep in the ſurrounding country); it then became mild again and continued during the reſt of the month. Aurora on the 15th, a luminous arch which extended acroſs the heavens N.W. and S.E. and on the 16th a ſimilar phenomenon which extended S.W. and N.E. Mean mid-day temperature 45.

*April, May*, and *June*, afforded very little variety for remark; the weather on the whole was uncommonly dry and bright, with cold parching eaſterly winds: ſnow was obſerved on the mountains at

the latter end of May: on the 10th of June we had a ſlight thunder-ſtorm attended with a heavy ſhower. Mean mid-day temperature. April 50·9, May 60·3, June 62·8.

*July.* The weather this month was remarkably gloomy, denſe clouds which indicated thunder-ſtorms prevailed almoſt every day; this prognoſtication was verified on the 11th about 4 o'clock in the morning, when we had a dreadful peal of thunder, alſo on the 16th in the afternoon much thunder at a diſtance; on the 21ſt in the afternoon an exceeding loud peal; and on the 26th vivid lightning, diſtant thunder, and heavy rain, almoſt all day: the rain which appears in the table for this month fell chiefly in the latter part of it. The greateſt height of the thermometer 70°; mean mid-day temperature 64°, and the mean for the whole month 59.5 may be deemed very low for the ſeaſon.

*Auguſt.* This month was marked by much thunder and lightning, ſtrong winds, and heavy rains. On the 9th in the afternoon we were viſited by one of the moſt dreadful ſtorms of thunder and lightning ever remembered here; the thunder was loud and terrific beyond deſcription, and the lightning extremely denſe and vivid: in the ſuburbs of this city, four men were ſtruck down by the lightning, but fortunately none of them were very materially hurt: much damage was done in this diſtrict, and the effects of the ſtorm were ſeverely felt to a conſiderable diſtance; its courſe was from weſt to eaſt in a direct line over this place: rain mixed with hail fell in torrents during the whole time of the ſtorm, which was upwards of four hours. Much lightning in the night of the 19th, although the ſky at the time was perfectly cloudleſs; alſo on the 20th, 21ſt, 24th and 25th, much lightning and diſtant thunder. Aurora borealis on the 19th and 20th denſe, ſtill horizontal light. Mean mid-day temperature 63·8.

*September.* The wet weather which occurred during this month ſomewhat retarded the progreſs of the harveſt, yet no very material injury was done to the grain, and the crops which proved very abundant were chiefly gathered at the end of the month. Aurora borealis on the 10th and 11th—denſe ſtill horizontal light, and on the 15th and 16th thin and active. Mean mid-day temperature 60. The ſwallow tribe began to congregate here in the former part of this month; on the 22d immenſe flocks were obſerved hovering in this diſtrict; they then left us till the 26th, when on that day and the next, hoſts of them collected again. On the 29th ſome ſtragglers were ſeen, and none after.

*October* commenced with gloomy drizzling weather, which continued till the 6th; it then became dry and pleaſant and with ſome trifling interruptions was uncommonly fine till the 25th which was an extremely ſtormy day, when the wind blew a moſt violent hurricane from the S. The remaining part of the month was moiſt and warm with light ſhowers at intervals. On the 22d at 9 o'clock in the evening, appeared in the weſtern part of the hemiſphere, a remarkably large and brilliant meteor; its courſe was from S.E. to N.W. nearly parallel to the horizon. Altitude about 12°; apparent velocity 30° in 5 ſeconds of time; magnitude equal to that of the moon, which was then ſhining bright, the ſky being perfectly free from clouds; it burſt in the air, leaving a long train of light behind it: barometer at the time, 29·2 and riſing at the time of one tenth of an inch in an hour: thermometer 35°, next morning 32°: the day had been cold, dark and ſhowery with a ſtrong N. wind. The firſt autumnal ice this ſeaſon was formed in the night of the 22d. Mean mid-day temperature 55·2.

*November* was throughout, gloomy, humid and unpleaſant, and much ſtormy weather occurred, with heavy falls of hail and rain; during the laſt ten days the rain amounted to upwards of four inches. On the 6th the tops of the mountains were patched with ſnow for the firſt time this ſeaſon, and at the end of the month all the higheſt mountains which ſurround this place were perfectly white. Aurora borealis on the 2d—denſe, brilliant and active beams, diſappeared in about five minutes. Mean mid-day temperature 46°.

*December* continued remarkably mild, but very wet and gloomy. On the 15th occurred a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rain mixed with hail, and an exceſſive ſtrong weſt wind; it began at 8 o'clock in the morning and continued about three quarters of an hour. During that period the heavens were covered with denſe clouds of a pitchy darkneſs, from which darted gleams of lightning, and preſented a moſt terrific aſpect: barometer at the time 28·61: thermometer 49°. On Chriſtmas day we had a furious ſtorm of wind and rain from the S. Mean mid-day temperature 44·7. I am Your's &c.

WILLIAM PEEL.

*Carliſle, January* 3, 1807.

GENERAL

# GENERAL INDEX,

TO THE

# TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.


PAGE.

ARAU in Switzerland, described 8
Abbots, residences of antient 440
Abercrombie, J. account of .... 82
Aberdeen, list of burglaries at .. 428
Abergavenny, goods saved from the ship 307
Academy, proceedings of the Royal 486, 586
Acid, description of a new .. 64
...., process for preparing vitriolic 56
....., sulphuric .. .. 575
Acts of parliament, new, 68, 171, 282, 384,
Adjutant, a singular bird so called 539
Aerostatic voyage, account of an 275
Affairs, state of public 71, 176, 286, 387, 487, 590
Agricultural society, proceedings of the Tyne-side .... 84, 189
....., West Derby 87
....., Derbyshire 89
....., Rutland and Leicester .. .. 90, 507
....., Barmoor Castle 189
....., Newark 193
....., Norfolk 196
....., North Devon 201
....., Cornwall .. 202
....., Wharfdale 407
....., Hereford 411
....., Manchester 506
....., Bath and West of England .. .. 613
Agriculture, premiums of the board of 89, 297, 572
....., lecture upon .. 308
....., monthly reports of 100, 206, 311, 413, 515, 619
Air, on atmospheric .... 542
Aldebaran, motion of .... 254
Ale, quantity of, brewed in London 89
Alexander the great, his character 325
....., on the tomb of 629
Alleghanny river, described 29
Allen, description of the bog of 638
Allerston, Yorkshire, improvements at 406
Alligator, an enormous .. 347
Almon's Junius, remarks on 228
Alnwick, account of the florist's society at 299
Altort, description of .. 323
Altering, not always Mending 135
Ambiguous, on the word .. 535
America, a recent tour in 29, 233, 332, 446, 546
....., on emigration to 128
....., coal found in .. 169
....., literature in .. 483
....., general description of 517

PAGE.

Amyot, literary character of .. 15
Anecdotes, observations on .. 565
Anglo-Saxons, their settlement in Britain ..... 116, 230, 439
Animals, on cruelty to .. 137, 344
....., on the pulsations of 581
....., account of unknown 583, 696
Anstey, Mr. mistake corrected concerning 320
Antiquarian society, proceedings of the 64
Antiquary, the .. 134, 458,
Antiquities, discovery of 193, 195, 301, 412, 481, 583
Antrobus, P. account of .. 469
Apartments, on decorating 256
....., how to keep from flies 66
Apoplexy, observations on .. 396
Appian, literary character of 326
Architecture, nomenclature of antient 580
....., on antient English 627
Ariosto, literary character of .. 13
Aristotle, on the dogmas of .. 544
Arcturus, motion of .. 254
Armour, on antient .... 134
Arrian, his character as an historian 325
Arthur, account of king .. 441
Artillery asylum, established .. 184
Arts, retrospect of the fine 58, 159, 279, 380, 485, 586
...., on the prospects of the 334
Asiatic Researches, French translation of the .. .. 223
Asparagus, new vegetable principle in 480
Astronomy, history of, for 1805 32, 221, 327
Asturias, account of the princess of 97
Avening, excavations at .. 412
Aurelius, the British king, account of 231
Aurora borealis, local appearance of 68
....., observations on the 327
Bacon, lord, character of .. 15
Baden, description of .... 8
Bankrupt law at Hamburgh, account of 337
Bankrupts, Monthly list of 88, 175, 285, 386, 498, 583
Baptist missionaries, report of .. 63
Barmoor castle, agricultural meeting at 189
Barnard castle, improvements at 87
Barrow, opening of a Danish .. 419
Barrow's voyage, remarks on .. 423
Barrows, observations on .. 623
Barter, on the word .... 536
Barkeley, J. G. account of .. 609
Bath agricultural society, proceedings of the .... .... 612
Bath waters, analysis of .. 274
...., discovery of an antient .. 513
...., improvements at .. 612
Beards, on shaving of .... 363


Beattie,

Beattie, Dr. memoir of .. 633
Bees, query concerning .. 354
..... answered 425
...., on the cells of .... 504
Bees-wax, importation of .. 99
Beever town, North America, described 446
Belfham, literary character of 443
Bennet Gracechurch, parish register of 245
Benfon, bifhop, letters of .. 360
Bentley, Dr. anecdote of .. 47
Bermondfey, on the priory of 244
Bern, account of .... 525
Berwick, improvement in the harbour of 405
Biography, articles of neglected 24, 551
Bird, account of a non-defcript 374
...., defcription of a fingular 587
Bird's nefts, account of certain .. 480
Birmingham, account of the hofpital at 302, 410
....., new brewery at 194
....., population of .. 302
....., new prifon at .. 305
Black paint, a new .... 576
Blackwall, opening of the docks at 184, 204, 502
Blow-pipe, a new portable .. 582
Boar's head, account of the cuftom of 47
Boccace, character of .... 12
Bode's Ephemerides, account of 83
Bodleian library, addition to .. 68
Boie, H. C. account of .. 616
Bold, Rev. S. memoir of .. 148
Book-focieties, communications from 668
Bookcafes, improvement for .. 368
Books, new method of cutting the edges of .... .... 369
Boffuet, his literary character 531
Boulter, archbifhop, character of 563
Bouverie, Hon. W. account of 502
Bowels, on diforders of the .. 76
Boyd, not the author of Junius's Letters 228
Brand, Rev. J. memoir of .. 400
Bretonne, M. account of .. 97
Bridewell, query concerning 211
Brighton, new theatre at 94, 415
....., new harbour at .. 98
....., account of the prince's ftables at .... .... 305
Briftol, improvements at .. 612
....., infirmary enlarged .. 92
Britifh gallery, account of the 586
Brugg in Switzerland, defcribed 8
Brunnings, M. monument to .. 277
Brunfwick, memoir of the Duke of 555
Buchanan, his literary character 443
Bucklerfbury, anecdote concerning 243
Buenos Ayres, capture of .. 292
....., trade of 309, 514
....., defcription of . 637
Buonaunici, literary character of 442
Burke, anecdotes of .... 540
Burials in church yards, on .. 364
Bury, improvement at .. 93
Burrowes, captain, account of .. 616
Cæfar, his character as an hiftorian 237
Calcutta, defcription of .. 347
Calicoes, improved prefs for printing 473
Calorimeter, defcription of a .. 182
Cambridge, improvements at .. 186
Camel, phyfiology of the .. 64
Camoens, his literary character 14
Canal and dock fhares 99, 206, 310, 418, 515, 618
Cancer, remedy for .... 275
Candale, anecdote of the duke of 363
Cane, on the epidermis of the 582
Cannon, antiquity of .... 47
Cantimir, his character as an hiftorian 443
Capillary tubes, on ... 32, 33
Carabineers, origin of .... 47
Carlifle, improvements at 190, 406
Carriage wheels, a check for .. 368
....., odometer for a .. . 373
Carriages, mode of rendering them fafe 138
Cafuiftry, on a cafe of .... 31
Cattle-fhew in Smithfield .. 595
Celeftial bodies, affinity of the 167
Cerdic, a Saxon adventurer, account of 232
Chaffer, on the word .... 536
Chains, improved flexible .. 367
Chalmers, colonel, account of 608
Champion of England .. 46
Chandler, on the word .. 223
Charcoal, its ufe as a manure ..
Charitable inftitutions, on .. 211
Charlemagne, character of .. 12
Chefnuts, ufe of horfe- .. 353, 430
Chimes in churches, origin of ..
Chimney-cleanfer, fuccefs of the 10
China, miffionaries fent to .. 486
....., Ruffian embaffy to .. 166
..... , prohibition of books in 584
....., perfecution in .. ib.
Cholmondeley, Mifs, melancholy fate of 404
Chrome in meteoric ftones .. 376
Chryfoftom, St. his character .. 11
Church-yards, on burrying in 364
Cinnabar, analyfis of native .. 480
Circle, addition to the reflecting 34
Clear, on the word .... 536
Clement, proceffion of St. .. 244
Clergy, their influence on learning 431
Clerkenwell, anecdote concerning 448
Clermont, account of the earl of 398
Clifton, improvements at .. 95
Clouds, on the formation of .. 351
Coal found in America .. 169
Cobham, lady, will of .... 364
Cocks, improvement in .. 53
Coimbra, Ephemerides of .. 221
Coins, accounts of antient 301, 552
Coke's, Mr. annual feftival .. 196
Cold liquors, effects of .. 275
Commercial reports, monthly 98, 204, 309, 416, 514, 617
Commines, character of Philip de 551
Conftantinople, defcription of 582
Confumption, cure for .. 595, 651
....., obfervations on 167
Contagion, fpecific againft .. 552
Conte, M. account of .... 14
Copernicus, on the difcovery of 613
Copper, fall in price of .. 15
Corneille, literary character of 96
Cornwall, improvements in .. Cornwall,

Cornwall, ſtate of copper mines in 613
Corſham-houſe, deſcription of 610
Coryat, T. memoirs of .. 24, 364
Coughs, obſervations on .. 285
Cowpox, on the .... 201, 273
Cranbourn alley, anecdote concerning 242
Cranes, improvement upon .. 379
Crawford, lord, his memoirs noticed 442
Cuvier, literary character of .. 532
Croſs, J. account of .... 396
Cruſades, on the .. .. 12
Cumberland, Mr. memoirs of .. 633
..... lodge, improvements in 95
Currants, their efficacy in conſumption 583
Curwen's, Mr. ſheepſhearing, account of 85
Dacre, lady, excellent character of 187
Dalzell, R. account of .... 613
Daniel, his character as an hiſtorian 531
Daniſh dictionary, account of a 167
Datolithe, a new mineral, deſcribed 373
Dean ſtreet, anecdote concerning 448
Deluge, query concerning the
Denman, Mr. account of .. 600
Denmark, reform of the liturgy of 166
Deniſon, J. account of .... 598
Derbyſhire agricultural ſociety, report of the .. .. 89
Deſclaiſons, literary character of 532
Deſtitute, refuge for the .. 211
Devil tavern, account of the 449
Devonſhire mews, account of 281
....., improvements in 416
..... agricultural ſociety, a new 201
Dickinſon, Mr. W. account of 81
Dictionaries, on Engliſh 209, 219, 421, 435
Dicta aquea, its medical effects 275
Diſeaſes, monthly reports of 76, 174, 284, 396, 197, 595
Diſtinct, on the word .... 536
Dividends announced 88, 175, 286, 386, 499, 589
Dogs, remedy for the bite of mad 275
Douglas, A. account of .. 192
Drowning, directions to prevent 161
Duclos, anecdote of .... 565
Dunmow bacon, ſimilar cuſtom to 46
Duſs, on ancient .... 655
Dutens, Mr. memoirs of .. 635
Dyes, excellent, from club-moſs 166
Dymocke, account of the family of 46
Earth, temperature of the internal parts of the .. .. 65
Eaſt Indies, journal of a voyage to the 20, 347, 537
.... ...., ſtate of literature in 169, 584
Eclipſe, obſervations of an .. 34
Edinburgh, on a late election at 452
Eels, on killing .... 354, 426
Eginhard, literary character of 530
Einſiedeln, in Switzerland, account of 324
Electricity, important fact in .. 66
....., the experiments in 235
Elliſon of vowels, on the .. 444
Elizabeth, picture of queen .. 450
....., her progreſs to Warwick 459
Ella, a Saxon king, account of .. 230
Ellesmere canal, account of .. 91
Elfynge ſpital, account of .. 449
Emigration to America, on .. 128
England, ultimate proſpect of the fine arts in .... .... 334
Engliſh literature at Paris .. 480
Enquirer, the .... 384
Epopœa, on the .. .. 552
Eppler, general, account of .. 616
Equivocal, on the word .. 565
Eſſex, new road in .... 93
Eutropius, character of .. 327
Exchange, on the word .. 587
Exports of Great Britain .. 99
Fairfax, Mr. declines the title of Lord Cameron .. .. 519
Farmer, Mr. a ſingular character 185
Felucca, on the word .. 343
Femoral hernia, ſucceſsful operations for the .... .... 373
Fenchurch-ſtreet, origin of the name 242
Finſbury diſpenſary, report of diſeaſes at the 76, 174, 286, 396, 497, 595
Fir, virtue of the bark of the 166
Fires at Northfleet .... 304
Fire-works, uſe of nitrate of ſoda in 480
Fiſhes, on the muſcles of .. 50
Flamborough head, account of the light-houſe on .... 87, 605
Flea, query concerning the .. 554
Flies, how to clear rooms from 66
Flora Græca, progreſs of the 62, 476
Floriſts, exhibitions of ſocieties of 89, 299
Florus, his character as an hiſtorian 326
Flute made of flint-glaſs .. 277
Fluids, on the powers of .. 53
Fluoric acid in a new foſſil .. 64
Fly-wheels, improvement in . 257
Foley, Mrs. inſcription on the monument of .... .... 195
Foreigners in England .. 520
Forman, Mrs. account of .. 200
Foſſil, account of a new .. 64
.... bones, obſervations on 429, 583
Fox, Mr. memoirs of .. 260
France, progreſs of letters in .. 15
....., ſtate of literature in .. 163
.... ., political ſtate of 268, 389, 590
....., account of the war-depot in 113
....., canals in .... 584
....., papers relative to the negotiation with .... .. 677
Freezing, query concerning .. 276
French, conduct of the .. 105
..... literature, retroſpect of 646
Friendly ſocieties, accounts of 88
Frigorific mixtures, on .. 523
Frontinius on ſtratagems of war, account of .... 327
Fulcher, Mr. character of .. 414
Fund, on the eſtabliſhment of the ſinking 139, 451
Furs, new method of ſtripping 256
Fumigations, on anti contagious 67
Gaches, Rev. D account of .. 82
Gaeta, ſurrender of .... 185
Galloway, earl of, account of the 501
....., Mrs. account of .. 397

Galvanism,

Galvanism, experiments in .. 372
Ganges, deſcription of the 347, 537
Garter, on the motto of the order of the 224
Gell, admiral, account of .. 399
Geography, improvements in phyſical 579
George, St. Southwark, improvements in the pariſh of .... 547
Geraldus Cambrenſis, memoir of 666
Germany, political ſtate of 75, 177, 487
Geſſner, publication of the works of 66
Ghent, preſent ſtate of .. 226
Gibbon, the hiſtorian, character of 443
... ... letter of .... 265
Gland, a new lobe in the proſtate 48
Glaris in Switzerland, deſcribed 324
Glaucus, account of .... 247
Gleig, Dr. vindication of .. 123
Gleig, Dr. reply to .... 344
Glouceſterſhire, improvements in 412
Glouceſter, Roman pavement found at 195
Glowworm, deſcription of the 380
Glutton, account of a remarkable 661
Goldſmid, Mr account of his villa 305
Gout, remedy for the .. 275
Grain, machine for dibbling 380
Grant, account of major .. 511
Gravel-lane, whence derived 242
Gray, lady Jane, account of .. ib.
Great Britain, political ſtate of 71, 176, 292 387, 590
Greece, ſtate of literature in 169
Greeks, on the poetical oracles of the 245
....., ſchool for modern .. 583
Greenland-feaſt, account of a 587
Greenwich, artillery aſylum at 184
Greſham college, print of .. 244
Gregory VII. character of pope 433
Grotius, literary character of 530
Guiacum, experiments on .. 155
Guichardin, his character as an hiſtorian 442
Gum arabic, a remedy in pulmonary complaints .. .. 168
Guy's hoſpital, lectures at .. 164
Gypſum, experiments with .. 373
Haarlem, prize-queſtions of ſocietes at 67, 277
Hageman, M. account of .. 203
Hail ſtorm, a remarkable .. 48
Hair, experiments on .... 375
Hallburton, Mrs. character of 190
Hamburgh, deſcription of the new exchange hall at .... 217
....., account of the bankrupt laws at .... .... 337
Hammers, on giving motion to 473
Hanover, conduct of the French in 105
Hapſburg in Switzerland, deſcribed 9
Harpe, account of M. de la .. 37
Harrowgate, new promenade at 86
Hemorrhages of the noſe, remedy for 168
Hengiſt, account of .... 116
Herculaneum, account of the MSS. of 521, 579, 628
Herefordſhire agricultural ſociety, proceedings of the .... 911
Hereford, account of the lunatic aſylum at .... .... 303
Herodotus, his character as an hiſtorian 436
Heroic epiſtle, on the author of the 289
Hervey, Rev. T. account of .. 190
Hindoos, cuſtoms of the .. 349
Hiſtorians, retroſpective view of 235, 393, 441, 530
Hockley in the Hole, entertainments at 449
Holland, ſtate of literature in 168
....., political ſtate of .. 74
Holden, Rev. Mr. account of .. 604
Homer on the epopœa of .. 553
Horman, W. deſcription of a curious book by .. .. 35
Horſe-ſhoes, improvement in .. 157
Horſes, account of a ſale of .. 301
....., how to keep flies from 66
Horſe chefnuts, on the uſes of 353, 430
Horſley, biſhop, memoir of .. 401
Horncaſtle fair, account of .. 301
Hull, ſale of dock-ſhares at .. 86
...., on a charitable inſtitution at 525
...., account of the charity ſchools at 505
...., improvements at .. 406
Humble, R. epitaph on .. 141
Hume, his character as an hiſtorian 443
Hurricanes, accounted for .. 327
Hutten, epitaph on Ulric Von .. 7
Hydrometograph, a new inſtrument, ſo called .. .... 374
Hyoſciamus, medical uſes of 477
Ice, its effects in the cure of cancer 275
Iceland, height of mountains in 64
....., boiling ſpring in .. 329
Imports, total of the .... 99
Improvement, on national .. 523
Indian ſeas, voyage in the .. 20
Indigo, account of a plantation of 67
Infants, on the diſeaſes of .. 174
Ink, receipt to make permanent 20
Inoculation, its firſt introduction 383
Ipſwich lamb fair, account of 304
Ireland, corrections in the hiſtory of 313
....., improvement in the north of 513
....., charity ſchool in .. 203
....., antient literature of .. 621
Iron, imports and exports of foreign 49
Italian literature, on .... 566
Italy, political ſtate of .. 181, 289
....., literature, ſtate of .. 376
Jack, Mr. character of .. 203
James's, St. ſquare, a ſtatue in 184
Jena, account of the battle of 488
Jews, query on the .... 216
...., their aſſembly in France, of 288
...., ſynagogue at Liverpool 301
...., vindication of the .. 663
Jocelyn, captain, account of .. 186
Joinville, literary character of 530
Johnſon's dictionary, enumerative analyſis of .... .... 421
Jones, general, letter of .. 48
Joſephus, his character as an hiſtorian 326
Jovius, his literary character 443
Junius's letters, on the author of 238
Jupiter, figure of the planet .. 570
....., or the ſatellites of .. 202
Kells pit, Whitehaven, account of 190

Kendal agricultural fociety, meeting of the .... .... 504
Kenilworth caftle, hiftory of .. 458
Kenmare, character of the countefs of 503
Kentucky, advice to fettlers in 426
Kepler, character of .... 15
Kerwick, wool fair at .... 85
Killarney, defcription of the lake of 638
Kingdon, J. account of .. 613
King's fales of Spanifh fheep .. 296
King, admiral Sir R. memoir of 598
Kingfifher, account of the .. 619
Konigsfelden in Switzerland, deferibed 8
Kofak, humanity of a .... 528
Krufenftern's voyage, account of 9
Laing, controverfy between Meff. Gleig and .. .. 123, 345
Lalande's prize medal, awarded 168
Lancafter, friendly focieties at .. 83
....., account of the free church at 191
Landaff, account of the earl of 202
Landguard fort, alterations in 198
Lanefborough, lord, account of 202
Lanfdowne's, marquis of, MSS. 479
....., fuppofed to be Junius .. .. 230
Latitude, meafurement of a degree of 589
Lavater, patriotifm of .... 7
Lauderdale, lord, fent ambaffador to France .. .. 176
Laura, demolition of the tomb of 584
Laurence Pountney, account of the church of .. .. 449
Lawlefs, R. fingular character of 81
Laurence, R. account of ..... 303
Lawfon, Sir W. memoir of 85, 501
Lazell, M. extraordinary age of 510
Leather, method of glazing and graining 472
....., method of extracting ftains from 36
Lectures announced 64, 164, 273, 479, 580, 581
Leeds, account of the houfe of induftry at .... .... 300
Leicefter, female afylum at .. 90
..... agricultural fociety, report of 90
Leigh, lady, account of .. 80
Leipfic fair, catalogue of .. 480
Leland's hiftory of Ireland, errors in 313
Leo X. character of .... 13
Leffing, furvey of the works of 27, 131
Lefage, M. account of .... 352
Letters, enquiry after curious 353
Lewes, new church at .... 94
Lightning, obfervations on fhips ftruck by 274
Light-fpreader deferibed .. 479
Lincolnfhire, improvements in 410
Literary and philofophical intelligence 61, 163, 272, 370, 478, 579
Literature, hiftory of European 11
....., Lycæum of ancient 552
LITERATURE, HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC, .. 621
HISTORY.
.....Gordon's Hiftory of Ireland ib.
.....Illuftrations of Scottifh Hiftory ib.
.....Baldwin's Hiftory of England 622
.....Helms's Hiftory of Scotland ib
Literature, Andrews's Character of the Engliih Nation .. 622
.....Dernik's Memoirs of the Royal Navy .. ib.
POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.
.....Lord Selkirk on the ftate of the Highlands .. 623
.....Brown's Strictures on ditto ib.
.....Amicus's Eight Letters ib.
.....Rofe on the Revenue of Great Britain ..... ib.
.....Bowles's Difpaffionate Enquiry .... ib.
.....Defence of the Principle of Monopoly .. ib.
.....Letter to Lord Porchefter ib.
.....Notter on Commercial Exchanges .. .. ib.
.....Political Picture of Europe ib.
.....Dialogue between Bonaparte and Talleyrand .. ib.
.....Sir W. Young's beft Indian Common Place Book 624
THEOLOGY.
.....Chateaubriant on the Exiftence of God .... ib.
.....Bifhop of London on the Benefits of Chriftianity .. ib.
.....Carpenter's Geography of the New Teftament .. ib.
.....Bates's Chriftian Politics ib.
.....Jefferfon's Lyra Evangelica ib.
.....Letter on Methodifm ib.
.....Clowes on Baron Swedenburg ib.
.....Clapham's Select Sermons 625
.....Brackenbury's Difcourfes ib.
.....Gifborne's Sermons .. ib
.....Bifhop of Rochefter's Sermons ib.
.....Zouch's Aflize Sermon ib.
.....Moore on Female Confeffion ib.
.....Bifhop of Norwich's Charge ib.
NATURAL HISTORY.
.....Werneria .. 625
.. .. ...Jamefon's Defcription of the County of Dumfries ib.
.....Botanical Guide through England and Wales .. ib.
... ....Galpine's Synoptical Compend of Britifh Botany .. ib.
.....Tracts relative to Botany ib.
.....Syftem of Natural Hiftory 626
TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.
.....Sir R. Hoare's Gyraldus Cambrenfis .. ib.
.....Button's Architectural Antiquities .. 627
.....Stockhoufe on Ancient Barrows .... 628
.....Archæologia .. ib.
.....Picture of Edinburgh 629
.....Walk through Leeds .... ib.
CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.
.....Heraclide's Eight Letters .. 629
.....Mifs Knight's Defcription of Latium .. 630
MEDICINE.
.....Dr. Willan on the Cow-pox ib.

Literature, Dr. Adams on Morbid Poiſons 631
.....Dr. Pemberton on the Diſeaſes of the Abdominal Veſſels ib.
.....Dr. Reid on Conſumption 631
.....Dr. Stone on the Functions and Diſeaſes of the Stomach ib.
.....Dr. Sutton on Fever .. ib.
.....Dr. Johnſton on the Stone and Gravel .... ib.
.....Robertſon on Cantharides ib.
BIOGRAPHY.
.....Lord Holland's Life of Lope De Vega .. ib.
.....Wool's Memoirs of Dr. Warton 632
.....Memoirs of Mr. Cumberland ib.
.....Malkin's Memoirs of his ſon 133
.....Sir W. Forbes's Life of Dr. Beattie .... ib.
.....Memoirs of a Traveller, now in Retirement .. 635
TRAVELS, VOYAGES, &c.
.....Helms's Travels from Buenos Ayres .... 636
.....Summary Account of Buenos Ayres ..... 637
.....Carr's Stranger in Ireland 638
.....The Belgian Traveller .... ib.
.....Davis's Letters from Paraquay 639
FINE ARTS.
.....Taplen on the Architecture of France and Italy ib.
.....Button's Account of Corſham-houſe .... 640
.....Bell on the Anatomy of Expreſſion in Painting .... ib.
.....Natter's Bath ..... ib.
POETRY.
.....Sims's Edition of Mickle's Works .... 640
.....Howe's Poetical Tranſlations 641
.....Service's Wild Harp's Murmurs, &c. ..... ib.
.....Monody to the Memory of Mr. Pitt .... ib.
.....Meyler on the Journey of Life ib.
.....Torrio, Whiggo, Martria ib.
.....Scott's Ballad .... ib.
.....Jamieſon's Ballads .... 642
DRAMA.
.....Walker on the Drama of Italy ib.
.....Demetrius the Impoſtor ib.
.....Allingham's Weathercock ib.
.....Colman's We Fly by Night ib.
.....Gardiner's Sultana .. ib.
.....Cumberland's Hint to Huſbands .... ib.
.....Hook's Two Farces .. ib.
.....Manners's Edgar .. ib.
EDUCATION.
..... Wakefield's Excurſions in North America .. 642
.....Colquehoun on the Education of the Poor .. ib.
NOVELS AND ROMANCES.
.....The Wild Iriſh Girl .. 643
.....Kotzebue's Paſtor's Daughter .. .. 643
.....Lewis's Feudal Tyrants . ib.
Literature, Lathom's Human Beings 640
.....A Summer at Brighton .. ib.
MISCELLANIES.
.....Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1806 ..... ib.
.....Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy ... 644
.....Proverbs of the Emperor Ali ib.
.....Retroſpect of Philoſophical Diſcoveries .. .. .. ib.
.....The Miſeries of Human Life ib.
.....More Miſeries ..... 645
..... Bigland's Eſſays .... ib.
.....Dyer on the Ancient Names of Rivers, &c. .... ib.
.....Brewer's Hours of Leiſure . ib.
.....Bibliographical Miſcellany ib.
.....Mrs. Weſt's Letters to a Young Lady ..... ib.
.....Auſtin's Chironomia ... ib.
.....Bayfield's Gleanings .... 646
.....Salmon's Evenings of Southill ib.
.....Oddities and Outlines .... ib.
LITERATURE, HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH .... 646
.....Louis XVI. anecdote of .. 648
.....Lope De Vega, Life of .. 631
.....Malmſbury Church, deſcribed 627
.....Mickle, Mr. Memoir of .. 640
.....Negociation Papers .... 669
.....Navy, Hiſtory of the Engliſh 622
.....Papyri, on the antient .. 628
.....Pompey's Pillar, Inſcription on ..... .... ib.
.....Poor, on the Education of the ..... 642
.....Potoſi, on the Mines of .. 637
.....Robeſpierre, Epitaph on .. 649
.....Troubadours, Account of the 642
.....Tallien, Account of .... 649
.....Portugal, Deſcription of .. 659
Liverpool, annuitant ſociety at 87
....., attention of exchange hours at 88
....., erection of corn exchange at 191
....., Jewiſh ſynagogue at .... 301
....., improved ſtate of .... 408
Livy, on the hiſtorical character of .. 237
Lobe in the proſtate gland, a new .. 48
Lockyer, T. account of ..... 201
Londiniana ..... 241, 447
London, marriages and deaths in and near ... 89, 184, 296, 397, 500, 591
....., quality of porter and ale brewed in ..... ..... 89
....., bridge, account of the old 243
..... , water-works, account of 447
....., workhouſe, enquiry concerning 211
....., hoſpital lectures at the .... 165
....., negotiation, account of the 581
Longevity, inſtances of 85, 97, 201, 304, 306, 406, 408, 409, 413, 415, 510, 608, 609, 610
Lord Mayors, anecdotes of .... 242
Louis XIV., on the age of ..... 16
Lucerne in Switzerland deſcribed .. 215
Lunar planiſpheres, deſcribed .... 581
Lyceum, of antient literature .... 552
Lycopodium, dyes extracted from .. 166

Macaw, account of a blue .. 130
Machiavel, literary character of 14, 442
Machine, deſcription of a ſingular 67
Madras, deſcription of .. 92
Magnatiſm, on .. .. 276
Magnus, St. London bridge, altar cloth of .. .. 447
Maida, account of the battle of 289
Main, Rev. T. account of 203
Manchester, commercial buildings at 191
....., agricultural ſociety, proceedings of .. .. 506
Manſell, Mr. account of .. 613
Manufactures, ſtatement of Britiſh 209
Maple-tree, deſcription of the 333
Marble, how to clean .. 20
Margate, improvement at .. 94
Mariana, his character as an hiſtorian 442
Mariners compaſs, origin of the 328
Marriages, ſingular .. 88, 193
Marriages in and near London 89, 184, 296, 397, 500, 595
Marſigli, his literary character
Martin-Outwich, (St.) donations to 451
Marybonne gardens, account of 449
Maſſulah boats in the Eaſt Indies deſcribed .. .. 23
Matrunka, a valuable plant in Ruſſia 275
Maurice, prince of Naſſau, character of 430
Mead, Dr. anecdote of .. 243
Medical reform, plan for a .. 272
Medici, character of the .. 13
Memoirs of eminent perſons 37, 148, 260, 354, 461, 555
Meridian, on obſerving tranſits of the 34
Meteor, accounts of an extraordinary 103, 142, 144
Meteorological reports 100, 207, 312, 419, 516, 620
Meteoric ſtones, analyſis of 376
Methodiſts, increaſe of .. 191
Military habits, on ancient 134
Milton vindicated .. 211
Minerals, account of new 168, 373
Mineard, J. account of .... 199
Miranda, account of the expedition of 72, 76
Moiſes, Rev. Mr., account of .... 84
....., ſubſcription monument to .... 299
Moore, A. P. account of .... 80
Morgante Maggiore, on the 34, 238, 325, 532
Morgarten, in Switzerland deſcribed 213
Moſcow, obſervatory at .... 229
Motto of the garter, on the .... 225
Mottoes obſervations on .. . 240
Moulton, Mr. melancholy death of .. 81
Mountains, on the heights of .... 480
Movement, a new ſtriking clock .. 369
Munich, account of the academy of .. 276
Muſcular motion, on .... 581
Muſeum, deſcription of a ſcientific 3
Muſic, extraordinary effects of .. 65
...., pendulum for aſcertaining time in 237
Muſical publications, review of 57, 170, 278, 383, 483, 585
.....inſtruments, lord Stanhope's mode tuning of .. .. 61
.....remarks on .. 112, 349, 524
Muſical accounts of new .. 374
..... compoſitions, improvement in 234
Narbonne, account of the archbiſhop of 89
National Inſtitute, proceedings of the 252, 474, 481
..... improvement, on 523
Naturaliſt's report, .. .. 100
Naval actions, .. .. 71, 72, 176
Nelſon, monuments to the memory of lord .. .. 304
Newark, proceedings of the agricultural ſociety at .. .. 193
Newcaſtle, report of the literary ſociety at .. .. 604
Newdigate, Sir R. account of .. 598
Norfolk, annual meeting in .. 196
....., column to the memory of lord Nelſon in .. .. 304
Northfleet, fire at .. ib.
Norway, aſtronomy cultivated in 282
....., vaccination in .. 374
Norwich, erection of a corn exchange at 93
....., improvements in .. 413
Nut-hook, on the word .... 457
O'Brien, P., account of .. 396
O'Connor, W., account of .... 203
Obſervations, aſtronomical .. 33
Odometer for carriages .. 373
Ohio, deſcription of the river .. 333
..... ſtates of 547
Opthalmia, caſe of ..... 497
Oracles, account of the poetical 215
Orleans, father, character of .. 531
Ovid, on a paſſage in .... 6
Oxford, improvements at 63, 163, 372
..... review, plan of the .. 371
Oxygen gas, benefits of .. 374
Pagodas, account of the ſeven .. 22
Painting likeneſſes, antiquity of 47
Palæthrum, an unknown animal 583
Palm, M. murder of .... 370
Papacy, account of the riſe of the 433
Paper, machine for cutting .. 369
Paralytic caſe, on a, ..... 497
Parker, Rev. G. murder of .. 91
Parkes, W. character of .. 90
Parliament, abſtract of the acts of 68, 171, 282, 384
....., prorogation of .. 74
....., diſſolved .. 387
....., mutiny of the new .. 590
..... houſe, improvements in the 397
Patents, account of new 52, 157, 256, 378, 472, 574
.....in France .. 375
Patriotic fund, excellent regulation of the .. .. .. 184
Paul's Old St. account of .... 449
.....gate .. .. 448
Pearſon, M. account of .. 186
Pendulum, for aſcertaining muſical time 235
Petticoat-lane, account of .. 450
Peterſburg, academy of ſciences at 275
Pettite, J. account of .. 198
Periodical publications, ſtatement of 163
Petrarch, ſplendid edition of .. 109
Philanthropic ſociety, device for the 451
Pike, inſufficiency of the .. 110

Pilgrims, form of conſecrating .. 47
Pinks, ſhew of .. .. .. 89
Pitts, W. melancholy fate of .. 199
Pittſburgh, North America, deſcribed 29
Planets, on the projectile motion of the 224
....., obſervations on the new 481
Platina, effects of the effluvia of 479
....., experiment on the ore of 583
Platonic year aſcertained 276s 584
Plutarch, his character .. 326
Plymouth, new telegraphs at .. 96
Pneumometer deſcribed .. 372
Poetical oracles of the Greeks, on the
POETRY, ORIGINAL.
..... Monody on Chatterton by Dermody .. .. 43
..... Verſes to Mrs. Holcombe by Mr. Atkinſon .. 44
..... To the memory of a Spaniel 45
Serenade by G. F. Buſby ib.
..... On a Fly in winter by J. Penevane .. .. ib.
..... To Sleep .. .. 153
..... Anacreontic .. ib.
..... The Queſtion .. ib.
..... Sonnet to Sympathy by Miſs Starke .. ib.
..... Sonnet to Apathy by the ſame ib.
..... Addreſs to the Royal Jennerian Society, by Mr. D. Carey ib
..... To Miſs Owenſon .. 154
..... To a Young Lady, by Peter Pindar .. 249
..... Roſabell, by J. Mayne .. ib.
..... My Wedding Day by Mr. Atkinſon .. ib.
..... The deſtruction of Jeruſalem by Miſs Starke .. 250
..... Inſcription on a Ruin by C. A. Elton .. 365
..... The Tomb of Ellen by W. A. Roberts .. ib.
..... To Liberty .. ib.
..... Song and Chorus in honor of the Prince of Wales in 356
..... Ode .. .. ib.
..... Tranſlation of a fragment of Simonides .. 469
..... Sonnet on C. J. Fox by Mr. Lofft. ... 470
..... On the death of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox .... ib.
..... William and Kate of the Dale ib.
....., Mary Martin, a ballad by J. Mayne ..... 471
....., Lines to Mr. Montgomery 471
..... On Miſs Dalhwood by J. Hammond .. .. 567
..... The Sinners and the Sculls, by Peter Pindar .. ib.
..... Lines by Mr. Pratt .. 568
..... The Minſtrels from Chatterton, ib.
..... Fragment of Simonides 569
Polacca, on the word .... 345
Political maxim .. .. 267
Poliſh ſociety of ſciences, account of the 167
Polybius, character of .... 236
Ponſonby, lord, account of .... 501
Pope's head alley, account of .. 245
Porter brewed in London .. 79
Polyautography, on the art of .. 486
Port-folio of a man of letters 46
..... extracts from 46, 363, 565
Porter, T. account of .. 303
Port Royal, account of the ſociety of 16
Portugal, aſtronomy cultivated in 291
Potatoes, cultivation of, in Pruſſia 167
Price, Dr. not the author of the ſinking fund .. .. 140
. .., vindicated .. 423, 432
Prieſtley, Dr. letter of ..... 540
Privy garden, improvement of .. 99
Profeſſional influence .. 363
Provincial occurrences 84, 189, 299, 405, 504, 604
Pruſſia, ſtatiſtical view of 317
....., political ſtate of .. 389, 488
Public affairs, ſtate of 71, 176, 286, 387, 487, 590
Public inſtitutions, enquiry concerning 211
Publications liſt of new 54, 161, 258, 377, 476, 576
....., ſtate of periodical 163
Pulmonary complaints a remedy for 168
Pulſations of animals, obſervations on 531
Pumps, worked by machinery 575
Queen-hithe, account of ..... 243
Queen's college, cuſtom at .... 47
Queries, miſcellaneous .. 352
Quinault, character of .... 16
Quincy, character of ..... 531
Quintus, Curtius, his literary character 238
Rapin, his literary character 443
Ratte, E. de, account of .. 330
Reding, Aloys, account of .. 213
Reflecting circle, improvement in the 34
Refractions, account of tables of 33
Refuge for the deſtitute, on the 211
Rhine, confederation of the .. 177
Richardſon's poems, ſtatement of 63
Ringwood, improvements at 415
Roads on making .. .. 593
Roberts, Mrs. account of .. 84
Robertſon, Dr. literary character of 443
Robinſon, J. ſingular character of .... 408
Robſon, J. memoir of .... 404
Rollin, literary character of .. 531
Roman antiquities, diſcoveries of 193, 195
Rome, account of the French ſchool of arts at .. .. 343
Romme, M. account of .... 351
Rooke, H. memoir of .... 409
Royal inſtitution, lectures at the 64, 479
.....ſociety, proceedings of the 48, 155, 253, 569
.....family, incomes encreaſed of the younger branches of .... 72
..... academy, proceedings of the 586
Ruſſel, R. account of .. 85
Ruſſia, political ſtate of .. 177, 287
..... ſtate of literature of .. 313
.....imperial ſeminary ſuppreſſed in 479
Ruſſian embaſſy to China, account of 64, 166

Ruſſian voyage of diſcovery 9, 275, 329
..... language, on the .. 275
Ruſſians, valour of the .. 9
Rutland agricultural ſociety, proceedings of the 90, 507

Sail-cloth, improvements in 618
....., proviſions how to keep 479
Sanctuary, Weſtminſter, account of 450
Santa Cruz, memoirs of the marquis of 442
Saturn, on the figure, &c. of 569
Salluſt, his character as an hiſtorian 237
Salt, machine for making white 378
.... proviſions, how to keep .. 479
Saviour's St Southwark, monuments in 241
Scanagatti, Frances, account of 465
Scarron, literary character of 167
Schinzuach baths, account of 9
Schwartz, M. his monument .. 372
Scientific enquiry, plan of a muſeum for 2
Scilly, uſeful eſtabliſhment at St. Marys 416
Scottiſh hiſtory, a certain point of 123
Scotland, a new map of 163
Sculptures method of imitating 375
Sea-bathing charity .... 199
Sea-ſalt, a powerful manure 373
Seeds, experiments on the vegetation of 155
Seymour, E. account of .. 97
Shakſpeare, character of .. 14
Shark, deſcription of the long tailed 1
Shaving the beard, hiſtory of 363
Sheep, ſale of the king's .... 296
....., on the diſeaſe of .. 353
..... ſhearing, account of Mr. Curwen's 65
Shells, on foſſil .. .. 29
Sheridan. C F. account of .. 94
Shields, library at North .. 231
....., new quay at .. .. 501
Ships, in commiſſion, number of 74
..... new method of ſheathing 257
...., ſtruck by lightning, on 274
Shoemakers machine for .. 368
Shoreham, improvement in the harbour of .. .. 611
Shooting ſtars, obſervations on 145, 223
Shrewſbury, new organ at .. 608
....., charities in .. 91
....., improvements in 411
Simeon, benevolence of Mr. 199
Simcoe, general, memoir of .. 600
Simonburn, value of the living of 299
Sinclair, Sir John, letter from General Waſhington to .... 517
Sinking fund, on the eſtabliſhment of the 139
Single-ſtick, match of .. 308
Sitſon, J. account of .. 302
Silk ſhops in London .. 450
Skins, mode of ſtripping fur from 256
Slave trade, ſtate of the .. 417
Sligo, charity ſchool at .. 202
Small-pox, on exterminating the 273
....., on inoculation for the 277
....., hiſtory of inoculation for the 363
Smith, Rev J. account of .. 88
Smith, Sir W. S. his gallantry 181
Smithfield cattle ſhew .. 595
Smollett, literary character of 413
Snuff box, device on a French 125

Societies, proceedings of learned 48, 135, 252, 367, 474, 569
...., uſe of nitrate of .. 252
Solar motion, obſervations on the 480
Soliman, character of ſultan 253
Solſtices, obſervations on the 433
Sonatinas for the piano-forte, account of .. .. .. 83
Sondes, lord, account of .. 254
South-down ſheep, ſuperiority of 94
Spain political ſtate of 200
...., on the population of 183
Stables, how to clear them from flies 277
....., deſcription of the Prince of Wales's .. .. 66
Stage-coaches, mode of rendering them ſafe .. .. 305
Staffordſhire, improvements in 158
Stanhope, earl, his muſical work, account of .. .. 61, 112
....., remarks on .. 374
Steam engine, a machine which may be uſed as a .. .. 574
Steel, proceſs of hardening, &c. 64
Steell, Rev. J. account of .. 191
Stomach, on diſorders of the 76
Strabo, his literary character 253
Straw, proceſs to whiten 480
Suetonius, character of .. 506
Sumorokof, account of .. 366
Sugar, method of making powder 158
...., on the hiſtory of .. 436
Sulivan, Sir R. account of 183
Sulphuric acid, memoir on .. 373
...., changes in the 383
.... flowers, large .. 413
Surry library inſtitution, account of the 274
Suſſex, improvements in .. 511
Sweden, ſtate of literature in 65, 106
Switzerland, letters on the preſent ſtate of 7, 213, 321, 525
Synonymy, corrections in 113, 224
....., contributions to Engliſh 333
Stubbs, G. account of .. 388, 604
Tacitus, character of .. 326
Talbot-inn, in the borough, hiſtory of the .. .. 319
Tapeſtry, cuſtom of hanging the ſtreets with .. .. .. 447
Taſſo, character of .. 13
Tate, W. account of 200
Taviſtock, ſtate of mines near 96
Taylor, the water poet, account of 264
Tea-urns, antiquity of .. 16
Tebbutt, Mr. melancholy death of 80
Telegraphs, account of new .. 96
....., day and night .. 269
Tell, deſcription of the chapel of 329
...., deſcendants of .. 329
Terreſtrial refractions, theory of 65
Teylerian ſociety at Haarlem, premiums of the .. .. 67
Theodore king of Corſica, anecdote of 418
Theodoric, character of .. 12
Thomas's, St. hoſpital, lectures at 104
Thou, De, character of .. 15

Threſher, or long-tailed ſhark, deſcription of .. .. 1
Thurlow, memoirs of lord 354, 503
Throughton, T. account of .. 501
Threſhing machines, on 232, 428
Thucydides, character of .. 236
Tides, on the .. 339, 347
Tiger, remarkable anecdote of a 374
Tileſius, M. letters of .. 9
Tincomalee, deſcription of .. 22
Tinderbox, a philoſophical 216, 584
Tin-plates, exports of .. 205
....., new method of manufacturing .. .. 473
Toad found in a ſtone .. 193
Tobacco, ſong in praiſe of .. 47
.....plantations in Denmark 167
....., imports, &c. of 205
Tode, M. account of .. 203
Toledo, antiquities at .. 46
Tomlin, capt. account of .. 398
Torpedo, experiments on the 109
Tower of London, anecdotes concerning the .. .. 242
Townley marbles, removal of .. 163
Tranſits of the meridian, on obſerving 34
Trees, on the aſcending ſap in 571
Trentepohl, M. account of .. 203
Trons, account of the caſcades of 384
Trumpets, method of coating the inſide of 482
....., literature in .. 483
Turkey, ſtate of affairs in .. 75
Turks, military character of the 443
Turnbull, N. America, deſcribed by 546
Tyneſide agricultural ſociety, proceedings of .. .. 84, 189
Types, new invented .. .. 582
Ulverſton, friendly ſocieties at 83
Underwalden in Switzerland, valour of the inhabitants of .. .. 321
United States, a tour in the 233, 332, 446, 546
....., general deſcription of the 517
Univerſity college, Oxford, improvement of .. .. 163
Vatican, improvements in the 376
Vaccination, parliamentary addreſs on 72
....., advantages of 201
....., obſervations on 273
..... in Norway .. 374
Vahl, M. memoirs of .. 461
Valais, deſcription of .. 527
Varniſh, deſcription of a new 482
Vegetables, on the reſpiration of 341
....., a good manure for 373
Vegetable infuſions, effects of the galvanic fluid on .. .. 372
Vegetation of ſeeds, on the .. 155
Vegetius, literary character of 327
Velby, character of .. 532
Velocity of machinery, how to regulate 369
Vertot, abbe, character of .. 531
Veſſels, account of the number of Britiſh 205
Veſuvius, exploſions of mount 384
Vienna, Ephemerides of .. 33
Villains, Paterculus, character of 326
Villaret, character of .. 532
Vitriolic-acid, method of preparing 38
Voltaire, his character as an hiſtorian 582
Volunteers, refuſal of thanks to 73
Voweſs, account of a .. 448
Vowels, on the improper eliſion of 444
Vulgaria of Horman, extracts from 133
Waggons, improvement in the conſtruction of .. .. 575
Walcot, Dr. account of .. 196
Wales, number of Sunday ſchools in 513
....., account of the ſtables of the Prince of .. .. 305
Walnut-tree, a remarkable 410
Walker, W. account of .. 85
Walpole, Sir Robert, letters of 565
War, depot in France, account of the 118
Ward, J. character of .. 414
Waſhington, longitude of the city of 372
....., letter of general .. 517
Waſp, cure for a ſting of a .. 138
Water, how to obtain .. 336
....., on the adheſion of the particles of .. .. 474
..... ſpout in Cornwall .. 512
Watts, W. character of .. 607
Wavellite, a new foſſil, account of 64
Wax-chandlers, incorporation of the company of .. .. 450
Weighing apparatus, improvements in 52
Wentworth, C. account of .. 412
Weſt Indies, ſtate of the .. 76
Weſtminſter, improvements in the city of .. .. 184
..... hall, repairs in .. ib.
Weſton, R. account of .. 195
Wharfdale agricultural ſociety, proceedings of the .. .. 407
Wheat, on the culture of ſpring 582
....., analyſis of various kinds of ib.
Wheel-work, ſimple method of combining .. .. 379
Whitefield, G. letters of .. 360
Whitehall, improvements at 80
Wight, ſea-bathing charity in the Iſle of 199
Will, deſcription of a curious 305
Willes, Dr. account of .. 94
William III. ſtatue of .. 184
Wills, difficulty of ſeaching for 117
Wilſon, Rev. H. account of .. 308
Windermere, improvements at .. 85
Windſor-foreſt, ſurvey at .. 514
Wingate, E. memoirs of .. 551
Woodfall, W. account of .. 97
Woodward, Dr. anecdote of .. 213
....., Mr. melancholy death of 299
Woollen manufactures, ſtate of .. 617
Woolwich, removal of the academy of 80
..... hoſpital, erecting at 184
....., improvements at .. 414
Wurſch, the Swiſs painter, account of 322
Wynne, J. H. memoir of .... 17
Xenophon, his character as an hiſtorian 86, 300, 406
Yorkſhire, improvements in 168
Zoyſite, a new mineral .. 218
Zug in Switzerland, deſcribed 213
Zuingluis, account of his death 7
Zurich, deſcription of ....

Alphabetical

*Alphabetical List of Bankrupts announced between June 20th and December 20th, 1806.*


ABSALOM, J. 78
Adams, A. 386
Alderſley, P. 498
Alker, M & L. ib.
Allham, W. 386
Ambier, J. 175
Amery, J. 78
Appleby, M. 498
Arcangeloz, E. 175
Armitage, R. 78
Armſtrong, J. 386
Arnold, W. B. ib.
Aſhe, J. R. 285
Aſhton, T. 498
Atkins, R. 78
Aungier, R. 175
Auſtin, W. 285
Baddely, B. 588
Baildon, E. ib.
Baillie & Jeffray 498
Banck, T. 386
Barkville, J. 78
Barlow, R. 285
Barlow, T. 588
Barnal, J. 175
Barnes, J. 285
Barrow, J. 498
Bateman, C. 498
Bell, J. ib.
Bell & Atkinſon 285
Beſwick & Grime 588
Blackburne, G. 386
Bloore, T. 175
Boldron, J. ib.
Booth, J. 78
Bore, J. 175
Bottomley, S. 386
Bowen, H. R. ib.
Bowler, J. ib.
Bradley, J. 588
Bragge, J. 386
Bridge and Keale 285
Brooke, C. 175
Browne, R. 498
Browne, J. ib.
Bull, J. 285
Bullen, W. ib.
Bulling, C. 78
Byrne, E. 498
Bywater, T. 588
Callahun, J. 285
Carden, T. 498
Carder, T. ib.
Carr, J. 285
Carrington, J. 386
Carſrae & Hillop 498
Cartwright, C. 588
Cherry, J. ib.
Chiffney, B. 78
Clarke, W. 386
Clay, G. 588
Clayton, W. 498
Clements, C. 588
Coatſworth, E. 175
Cole, R. 285
Collins, A. 498
Cook, J. 588
Couſins, G. 498
Cowburn, J. 175
Cowperthwaite & Waring 498
Crane, W. ib.
Creſwell, G. 78
Croſby, E. 175
Crundall, J. 498
Dalton & Wilſon 588
Daniels, J. E. 285
Davenport, J. 78
Davey, R. 498
Davies, T. ib.
Davis, T. 386
Deakin, J. ib.
Dean, J. ib.
Dearman, R. 78
Delap, T. ib.
Dibble, J. 586
Dingle, W. 588
Donathan, T. 175
Doorſick, W. 498
Dowding, W. 175
Downall, W. 78
Dubois, J. B. ib.
Dudds, J. 285
Dyke, S. 588
Dyſon, J. ib.
Eckenſtein, D. 78
Edwards, J. ib.
Edwards, 498
Edwards, T. 588
Edwards, J. ib.
Elliott, H. 175
Elliott, R. ib.
Elliott, M. 285
Enock, R. 175
Farrar, T. 498
Farrar, E. ib.
Fearnhead, J. 175
Fell, H. 285
Ferris, J. 285
Field, G. 588
Fielding & Walker 78
Flude, C. 498
Furber, W. & R. 386
Geddes, J. ib.
Ginbul, G. 285
Graft & Foley 78
Greening, T. 386
Grover, T. 78
Halbert, J. P. 285
Halbut, A. & G. 386
Halloway and Greening ib.
Hamilton & Haleburton 175
Hamilton, R. 588
Harding, A. 386
Harris, T. 588
Harriſon, R. 78
Hart & Turner 285
Harthill, W. 175
Hatch, J. 78
Hayden, L. 386
Hemming, J. 498
Hibbert, W. ib.
Hobbs, S. 175
Holden, O. 285
Holland, R. 498
Home, T. 386
Hopkins, J. 285
Hopkins, T. 588
Hopkins, W. ib.
Horn & Jackſon 175
Hoſer, J. 386
Howard, E. 498
Humble, J. ib.
Humbridge, S. and W. 588
Hunt, G. 285
Hutton, W. 498
Hyde, J. 78
Jackſon, J. ib.
Jackſon, T. 386
Jackſon, J. ib.
Johnſon, J. 588
Jones, C. 386
Jones, M. and E. 498
Kent, J. 588
Kew, T. 175
Keyworth, R. 498
King, W. ib.
Kirk, R. 386
Knowles, J. ib.
Lane, J. 78
Lane, R. 285
Lawrence, E. 78
Lee, H. 588
Lees, H. 175
Leith, W. ib.
Lilley, J. 386
Longrigg, J. 498
Lowcock, E. ib.
Lowe, J. 175
Lowe, J. 175
Lythgoe, J. 78
Macculloch, G. P. 285
M'Dermott, J. 78
M'Hardy & Co. 386
Maddocks, R. 588
Manby, W. ib.
Manley, C. ib.
Marſhall, F. ib.
Maſon, W. 78
Maſſey, T. ib.
Mather & Hutchinſon 386
Mencelin and Amick 588
Metz, S. 386
Midghall, A. 175
Miles, C. 588
Moore, J. H. 175
Morgan, C. 588
Morris, G. 175
Moſs, R. ib.
Moule, J. 588
Newton, J. 78
Noble, J. 285
Norcliffe, J. 498
Norman, T. 386
O'Hara, J. 285
Oliphant, J. 175
Olivier, T. 386
O'Meagher, J. 175
Olborn, F. G. ib.
Palmer, R. 498
Parker, J. 175
Parker, J. 386
Parnell, J. 285
Parquet, E. 588
Parſons, T. 285
Partington, J. 175
Paſteur, J. L. 386
Paterſon, T. 285
Pearſon, S. 588
Pennock, W. 78
Percival, J. 588
Perkins, J. 498
Phillips and Bacon 78
Pillips, W. 498
Pilcher, T. 175
Pindar, J. 588
Poole, R. 386
Price, W. 285
Pringle, R. 588
Pullen, W. H. ib.
Purbrick, W. 386
Randall, J. 286
Rawlinſon, R. ib.
Rees, D. 588
Richmond, J. 589
Roberts, D. 285
Roberts P. 588
Roberts, E. ib.
Robinſon, J. 175
Rogers, T. 286
Rookſley, T. 78
Roper, T. 286
Roſs, G. ib.
Roſs, B. 498
Rouſe, W. 588
Rowe, J. 386
Rowland, J. 588
Royle, J. 498
Sandford & Box ib.
Saunders, R. F. 589
Scheider, R. W. 498
Sedgrave, G. 386
Severn, L. 588
Sharpe, J. 78
Shaw, J. ib.
Sheardown, R. 175, 286
Sheppard, H. 78
Sherratt, W. 498
Sherwin, T. 78


Shoolbred,

Shoolbred & Williams 588
Simpson, J. 286
Sinclair, A. 498
Skinner, W. 78
Smalley, W. 286
Smith, G. ib.
Smith, T. ib.
Smith, J. 386
Smith, J. 498
Smith, T. E. 588
Smyth, J. G. ib.
Southall & Drakeford 286
Southwell, H. E. 78
Steaman, T. 588
Steel, J. ib.
Stevens & Carter 78
Stevenson, D. 386
Stiles, S. & M. 588
Storey & Co. 386
Stratton, S. 588
Strollerd, and Littlewood 498
Stubley, D. 78
Stubbs, J. 386
Surtees & Co. 78
Swaine, C. 386
Swancott, M. 78
Taylor, F. 286
Taylor, T. 498
Thomas, D. T. 78
Thompson, J. 386
Thompson, W. 588
Thrupp, H. 498
Ticken, W. 588
Tolhurst, J. 498
Turner, J. 78
Turner, W. ib.
Tydeman, J. S. 78
Villiers, J. ib.
Vinicombe, W. 498
Vodell, A. 588
Wakefield, J. 498
Warcup, W. ib.
Wareing, J. 588
Waterworth, E. 175
Watson, W. ib.
Watts, W. R. 286
Weaver, W. 498
Webb, J. ib.
Weber, J. C. ib.
Weeks, H. 588
Welsford, N. 175
Westlake, T. 78
Whalley, T. 588
Whightman, T. 78
Whitcomb, M. A. 588
Whitehouse, E. 78
Willett, R. 386
Willett & Jones 386
Williams, W. 286
Williams, H. ib.
Williams, G. 588
Williams, D. ib.
Williams, C. ib.
Williamson, T. G. 286
Wilson, W. ib.
Wist, J. 588
Witton, R. 78
Wood, R. 498
Wooliscroft, R. and W. ib.
Worrell, J. ib.
Wright, T. 588
Yates, W. 78
Yates, W. 386, 498


---

*Alphabetical List of Dividends announced from the 20th of June to the 20th of December, 1806.*


ALDRIDGE, R. 175
Alexander, J. 386
Anderson, J. R. ib.
Angus, W. ib.
Arbouin, J. ib.
Arden, J. & J. B. 589
Ashton, J. 499
Atkinson, E. ib.
Atkinson & Co. ib.
Aveline, J. 286
Ayres, J. 386
Bacon, J. 175
Badcock, J. 499
Bagg, H. 286
Baldwin, W. 589
Barfoot, W. ib.
Barker, H. 175
Barlow, T. 286
Barnes, R. 386
Barth, W. ib.
Barton, S 499
Bate, F. 78, 286, 386
Bate, T. 589
Bateman, J. ib.
Battelby, C. 286 386
Battie, W. 499, 589
Bedford, C. 589
Beech, W. 386
Beesley & Owen 78
Bell, M. ib.
Bell, W. 499
Belther, J. 286
Bennett, G. 78
Bennett, J. 499
Bennett, J. & T. 386
Bent, R. 499
Berriman, J. 78, 175, 286
Berry, W. 499
Betts and Smith 499, 589
Bexon, W. 175, 286
Bicknell, J. 78
Biggs, B. 175
Birnecker, C. 286
Bloye, D. and C. 589
Blunt, W. ib.
Boardman, J. ib.
Boulton, G. 175
Bourne, H. 286
Boyes, J. 386
Bradbury, S. 175
Brandon, A. ib.
Braithwaite, H. 499
Brewer, J. 78, 175
Brewer, J 286
Bristow, C. 386, 589
Brittan, G. 286
Bromhead, W. 499
Brooke, R. V. 286
Brookes, W. 175
Broughall, S. 286
Brown, M. 78
Brown & Tregent 175
Brown, T. ib.
Browne, G. 499
Brumhall, T. 78
Bulgin, W. 286
Bunn, S. 499
Burke, J. F. 386
Burlingham, J. 286
Burton & Hirst 175
Bury, R. 78
Bury, W. 286, 589
Buxter, J. 386
Cadwell, W. 589
Campbell, J. 386
Canning, J. 78
Canning, E. 175
Capes, H. 286
Carlier & Wilkinson 386, 499, 589
Carritt, E. 499
Carter, J. 78
Carter, R. 589
Cartwright, S. 286
Cattermote, J. 175
Champion, J. H. 589
Chapman, T. 499
Charlton, T. ib.
Chatterton, W. ib.
Cheap & Longman ib.
Cheverton, E. 286
Clark, C 499
Clark, W. ib.
Clarke, F. 286
Clarke, J. 386, 589
Clarkson & Dove 286
Clauson, H. I. 286
Clowes, J. ib.
Coates & Co. ib.
Cockerill, W. 175, 286
Cooke, J. 589
Cook & Corker 499
Cooper, S. 589
Corless, R. 286
Cortis, T. & G. ib.
Cox & Hesiick 78, 499
Cox, J. 286
Cox, B. 499, 589
Crane, J. 175
Crois and Co. 286
Curling, B. 499
Dacastan, B. M. 78
Daniels, J. E. 589
Danney, W. 286
Danson, G. 175
Davenport, J. 589
Davis & Phillips 78
Dawson, J. 386, 499
Dawson, J. 499
Dewdney, W. 386
Dexter, S. 386
Dickenson and Goodall 175, 589
Dobson, T. 589
Dodd, W. 175
Dogson, G. 78
Donnison, T. ib.
Dornford, T. 499
Dowie, G. 175
Downie, J. 499
Doxon, J. 386
Doyle, J. 589
Drayton, J. 386
Drury & Gilbert 499
Duffy, P. ib.
Dugdall, P. ib.
Durham, A. ib.
Earle and Hemet ib.
Easterby and Macfarlane 78, 589
Eckenstein, D. 589
Eddells, T. 78
Edwards, T. 386
Ellis, J. 175
Ellis, W. 589
Else, W. 499
England, W. 175
Evans, J. 589
Evans, E. ib.
Fairweather, J. 499
Farlly, T. R. 78
Farmer, T. 386
Farrar, W. ib.
Farrell, M. 286
Farene, P. ib.
Faulkner & Co. 499
Featherstone, J. 386
Field, G. 78
Field, W. ib.
Field, S. 499
Fletcher, J. ib.

Flint, R. 386
Fofbrooke, J. 78
Francis, R. 175, 286
Frazer, H. 78
French, G. 386
Fry, J. 286
Fuller, R. P. 589
Furmifs & Co. 386
Furvell, G. 589
Gamfon, J. 78, 175
Gandon, P. 499
Gell, W. 175
Gibbs, W. 286
Gilbert, C. 175, 499
Gilks, T. 286
Gill, S. 175
Gill, J. 589
Gillatt & Co. 386, 499
Gilpin, J. 589
Glover, D. 386, 499
Godfrey, J. 589
Golden, J. 175
Goodbody, J. 386
Goodwin, P. 589
Gore, R. 286
Goring & Johnfon 499
Graff & Foley 499, 589
Graham, J. 78
Graham, J. 175
Graves, W. 78
Greatrex, C. 286
Green, R. 78
Green, W. 589
Green & James 386
Gregory, T. 499
Griffiths, T. 286
Guerier, L. ib.
Guy, R. 286, 499
Hammond, E. 589
Hampell, J. 386
Haneman, C. 499
Hardcaftle, J. ib.
Harding, M. & J. 175
Harding, J. 286
Harris & Grove 175
Harris, R. 286
Harris, G. 499
Harrifon & Rigg 286
Hart, T. 386
Harvey, T. 286
Harvey, A. 589
Hawthorne, J. 386
Hayes, J. ib.
Hayley, J. L. 175
Hayley, S. 286
Hennell, R. & W. 499
Henning, A. 175
Henry, J. 589
Hickey, J. 499
Hill, G. ib.
Hobfon, T. ib.
Hodgfon, W. 386
Hodgfon, S. 589
Hogg, J. ib.
Hole, B. 78, 386
Holland, J. 175
Holmes, D. 78
Holmes, W. 175
Horth, J. 386
Hube, J. C. 78
Hughes, M. 175
Humfrys, W. 286, 386, 499
Hunt, E. 589
Ingledew, S. 286
Ivemey, W. 175
Jacks, W. 499
Jackfon, J. 386
Jackfon, B. ib.
Jefferis, H. 499
Jenkins, D. 175
Job, J. 588
Johnfon, T. 175
Johnfon, J. 386
Jones, E. 78
Jones, R. S. 175
Jones, T. ib.
Jones, H. R. 386
Joynfon & Lewis 286
Judin, F. 386, 499, 589
Kendall, W. 175, 386, 499
Kenyon, J. 286
King, J. ib.
Knight, G. 175
Lacey, J. 78
Lang, J. 286
Lawley, W. 386
Lawfon & Byron 589
Leakin, J. 499
Leas, J. & S. 386
Leech, W. 589
Leefon, T. 286
Lewin, J. 175, 286
Lewis, J. 78
Lewis & Cohn 78
Lewis, A. 286
Lewthwaite, J. 78
Linging, S. & W. 386, 499
Lindo, J. 499
Loggin & Slater 499, 589
Lone, G. 286
Longbottom, N. ib.
Lonfdale and Thomfon ib.
Lord, J. 175
Lord, F. 589
Lovelock, J. C. 286
Lowden, W. 78
Lowther, R. 286
Lucas & Betkie 175
Ludlam. J. 175, 286
Lumbut, G. 286
Lyon, J. 386, 499
Macalpine, W. 175
Macdonald, D. ib.
Macfarland, J. 499
Mackenzie, M. 175
Mackenzie and Haig 589
Maclaurin, D. 386
Macklin, A. 78
M'Couty, J. 386
Magfey. J. 589
Maltby, T. & G. 286
Marr, R. 175
Marfden. W. 78
Martin & Ford 386
Mafon, W. ib.
Maflerman, J. ib.
Mather, H. 589
Medway, J. 499
Mercer, J. & W. ib.
Milburn & Cope-man 78
Milner, J. 175
Minvielle, P. J. 499
Moore, P. ib.
Moorfoot, R. 78
Morley, J. 386
Morris, R. ib.
Mofes, J. 175
Mullington, T. & J. 589
Murray, J. 78, 286
Muffelwhite, B. 589
Nichols, S. 386, 499
Nicholfon, W. 589
Nixon, J. 175
Normington, T. 78
Noyes, R. 175
Nutter, J. 386, 499
Ogilvie, W. & J. ib.
O'Hagan, G. 175
Oliver, C. 499
Onfey, S. 286
Ormrod, G. 78
Ofborne, J. 589
Ofler, B. 387
Packer, W. 78
Packer, J. 589
Padbury, P. 286
Page, J. 78
Paine, G. 175
Paley, R. 589
Paris, J. S. 78
Parker, B. 499
Parker, J. ib.
Parkinfon, T. 589
Partridge, T. 499, 589
Partridge & Rofe 175
Paffman, J. 499
Payne, W. 387
Peck, A. 286
Pelcher, T. 589
Pepper, J. 499
Percira & Co. ib.
Perkins, N. 78
Perkins, J. 175
Perks, J. 78
Phillips, M. 286
Pickup, J. 78
Pidduck, J. 386
Pierce, J. 78, 175
Pinfold, J. 175
Pink and Birch 499, 589
Platt, T. 78, 175
Porcas, G. 499
Potter, & Monk-man 589
Pourtalis, A. 175
Pow, J. 589
Powell, W. 386, 499
Powney, D. ib.
Prager, J. 589
Price, S. 286
Prieftley & Co. 499
Proctor, J. 286
Pywell, J. 589
Randall, W. 387, 589
Ravenfcroft and Co. 387, 499, 589
Rawlinfon, S. 589
Read, E. 78
Reddifh, J. 589
Remnant, W. 286
Rennell, W. 175
Reynolds, C. ib.
Richardfon, R. 286
Richardfon and Worthington 589
Richardfon, J. ib.
Richnefs, S. 175
Rhodes & Juftamond 175, 589
Robertfon, D. 499
Robinfon, G. & J. 387
Roughfedge, W. 175
Rowden, J. 286
Ruffh, J. 175
Ruffner, J. 387
Sanderfon, A. 499
Sanderfon, R. 589
Sargeant, R. 499, 589
Saunders, J. 78
Sheardown, R. 499
Sheppard, A. 589
Sheppard, P. ib.
Silverfides, T. 78
Simons, S. 78, 499
Simpfon & Co. 387
Simpfon, T. & N. 499
Skinner, W. 286, 387
Smalley & Co. ib.
Smith, J. ib.
Smith, G. 589
Smithfon, R. 78
Spencer, T. 589
Spicer, H. 387
Sprigg, J. 286
Stafford, R. ib.
Starr, S. 387
Stalkam, P. 589
Staveley, L. 286
Steane, J. ib.
Stelfox, G. 499
Stevens, J. 387
Stevens, J. 499
Stockley, J. 589
Stokes, J. 78
Stotherd, J. 387
Stott & Co. 286
Stride, J. 499
Strother, A. 78
Tanner, R. 589

Tatterſall, J. 409
Taylor, J. 387
Teaſdale, C. & W. 175, 499
Thacker, C. 387
Thomas, J. 175
Thomas, D. T. 387
Thomas, A. 499
Thomas, J. 589
Thompſon, F. ib.
Tigar, A. 286
Tiſſott, P. L. 589
Townſend, J. 78
Travers & Eſdaile 286
Tremlett, J. 387
True, T. ib.
Tuke, J. B. 589
Tullock, J. 175, 387
Uther, J. W. 175, 387, 499
Vaughan, H. & R. 175
Vickers, J. 387
Voſe, A. 589
Waddington, S. F. 175, 387
Walford, R. 387
Walker, D. 499, 589
Wall, T. 589
Wallis, A. 387
Wallins, J. ib.
Walſham & Payne 589
Walters, J. 499
Warlow, J. 78
Watred, J. N. 499
Watſon, J. 499
Webſter, J. & T. 387
Weedin, D. N. 499
Weilhelmi, U. 589
Werninck, G. 175
Whalley, T. & J. 286
White, J. 78
White, T. 175
Whitehead, E. 78
Whitehead, J. ib.
Whitehead, R. 387
Whitelocke, E. 286
Wilde & Co. 78
Williamſon, T. G. 499
Willimott, J. & S. 78
Willis, T. 387
Wilſon, W. 78
Wilſon, C. 175
Wilſon, J. 499
Wimberley, T. P. 286
Winn, W. 499
Winwood & Thoday 387
Wood, R. 78
Wood, J. 387
Woodcroft, F. & J. ib.
Woodford, J. 499
Woods, W. & L. 387
Woodward, R. 175
Worley, C. 286
Wright, W. 589
Yates, S. 175
Young, J. 387, 499

## *Biographical Memoirs of Remarkable Perſons deceaſed.*

ABERCROMBIE, J. 82
Antrobus, Rev. P. 409
Aſturias, princeſs of 97
Baſeley, J. G. 609
Boie, H. C. 601
Bouverie, Hon. W. 503
Brand, Rev. J. 400
Bretonne, M. 97
Brunſwick, duke of 555
Burrowes, captain 616
Chalmers, colonel 603
Cholmondeley, Miſs 404
Clermont, earl of 398
Dane, lady 187
Dalzell, profeſſor 613
Davies, D. 513
Denman, Mr, 600
Denniſon, J. 598
Dickinſon, W. 81
Douglas, A. 192
Eppler, general 601
Farmer, Mr. 185
Fox, Rt. Hon. C. J. 260
Gaches, Rev. D. 82
Galloway, earl of 501
Gell, admiral 399
Grant, major 511
Hervey, Rev. T. 190
Holden, Rev. Mr. 604
Horſley, biſhop 401
Jocelyn, captain 188
Kenmare, counteſs of 503
King, Sir R. 599
Landaff, earl of 202
Laneſborough, earl of ib.
Lawleſs, R. 81
Lawſon, Sir W. 85, 501
Lagell, M. 510
Leigh, lady 80
Lockyer, T. 201
Main, Rev. T. 203
Morris, Rev. H. 84
Moulton, Mr, 81
Narbonne, archbiſhop of 80
Newdigate, Sir R. 598
O'Brien, P. 306
Parke, W. 90
Pearſon, M. 186
Ponſonby, lord 500
Porter, T. 303
Ratte, M. 331
Robſon, J. 404
Romme, M. 331
Rooke, H. 409
Sheridan, C. F. 94
Simcoe, general 600
Stubbs, G. 602
Sulivan, Sir R. J. 188
Tate, W. 200
Thurlow, lord 354, 502
Tode, profeſſor 203
Tomlin, captain 398
Vahl, M. 461
Walker, N. 85
Watts, W. 607
Weſton, R. 175
Willes, Rev. Dr. 92
Woodfall, W. 97

END OF THE TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

*The* BINDER *is requested to place the Plate of* Greek Manuſcript *facing the* Title-page; *that of the* Map, *facing* Page 393.

Printed by J. ADLARD, Duke-ſtreet, Smithfield.